

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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**DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:**  
Sun. Temp. 46-61 (3-1). Tomorrow very  
cloudy. Temp. 46-59 (7-1). LONDON:  
Sun. Temp. 44-51 (11-9). Tomorrow 44-51.  
Yesterday's temp. 42-53 (11-9). CHAN-  
NEL: BOWE: Variable. Temp. 50-61 (10-15).  
WIND: Cloudy. Temp. 55-65 (7-9). Yester-  
day's temp. 42-50 (8-17).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



The 2,500-year-old calyx krater.

## Bootleg Excavators Suspected

### Source of Met's Greek Vase, 'Finest There Is,' Disputed

By Nicholas Gage

(Material for this story was gathered with the assistance of David L. Shrey, John Canaday and John Hess.)

ROME, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Last fall Thomas P. F. Hoving, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, announced the acquisition of a 2,500-year-old Greek vase signed by its creator, the painter Euphronios and the potter Epiktetos, that he said was of such high quality that "the histories of art will have to be rewritten."

Mr. Hoving and Dietrich von Bothmer, curator of Greek and Roman art, declined to discuss details about the acquisition of the vase, a calyx krater used for mixing wine and water at banquets. The official story offered in November was that it had been in a private European collection since before World War II.

But the story was challenged by many art experts who said that a vase of such excellence could not have escaped attention for so many years if it had been in a private European collection.

During the last two months, The New York Times has conducted an investigation to determine where the krater came from and how it reached the Metropolitan. The investigation led to five European cities, and included interviews with art scholars, dealers, collectors, museum officials and government authorities. Among the findings:

• The vase was sold to the Metropolitan by Robert E. Hecht Jr., an American who has lived in Rome for the last 30 years. He says he was acting for someone else who owned it, but U.S. Customs papers on the vase list him as its "supplier."

• Museum officials purchased the vase without ever seeing

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

## Soviet Jet Crashes; 77 Killed

### 22 Survive at Prague Airport

PRAGUE, Feb. 19 (UPI).—A Soviet airlines passenger plane crashed in flames while landing at Prague airport today, scattering bodies and wreckage over a 400-yard-wide area. Vladimir Volodin, the Aeroflot airport manager, said 77 persons died in the crash and 22 survived.

Airport officials said the TU-154 tri-jet engine jet smashed into the ground just inside the airport perimeter, narrowly missing a highway.

"As the plane plowed along parallel to the runway, the wings and tail fell off," an airport official said. "Everything was burning with the exception of the front portion of the fuselage."

#### Landing Gear Marks

An airport technician, who was one of the first to reach the scene of the crash, said: "I saw two rut marks caused by the plane's landing gear a few yards from the highway. These were immediately followed by spilled kerosene and scorch marks. A little way on, the first bodies were found."

Mr. Volodin said the plane, on a regular flight from Moscow to Prague, carried 87 passengers and 13 crew members.

He said 14 passengers and eight crew members survived.

Airport officials said all of the survivors were in the front first class portion of the plane or the cockpit.

Everyone in the rear of the plane, including four hostesses, perished, the officials said.

All on board were either Russian, Czechoslovak or Cuban, the officials said.

There were conflicting reports about whether the plane caught fire before or after it hit the ground.

The wreckage continued to burn for 45 minutes. By the time the flames were extinguished, the tail was the only clearly recognizable section of the plane.

The plane's captain, witnesses said, staggered from the wreckage with blood streaming down his face.

The dead and seriously injured were taken away in ambulances. Those less seriously injured were transported in buses.

More than an hour after the crash, 10 bodies still lay on the scorched grass. They were covered by white sheets. Nearby, firemen continued to play water over the wreckage.

#### Clouds But No Rain

There were low clouds at the time of the crash, but no rain. It was the first known crash of a TU-154 since the plane went into commercial service less than a year ago. The TU-154—the Soviet equivalent of the Boeing-727—can carry up to 158 persons. It was the second disaster in five months for Aeroflot. A crash near Moscow on Oct. 13 claimed 176 lives, making it the worst civil air disaster in history.

## Uganda Accuses Three Leaders

KAMPALA, Uganda, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—A Ugandan military spokesman tonight accused the presidents of Zaire, Zambia and Tanzania of secretly agreeing to back guerrillas operating against Uganda.

He said they reached the agreement at a meeting in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha two weeks ago. They "pledged to support guerrilla activities aimed at disturbing peace in Uganda," the spokesman said.

He added that deposed Ugandan President Milton Obote was also at the meeting with the three presidents. Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

Those previously reprimanded for misbehavior have been put under special scrutiny and have either improved their conduct or have been told that "a question of [continuing] party membership arises."

Another major point, Pravda said, was the effort to shift the composition of the party to increase the number of workers in its ranks and revitalize its proletarian character.

Figures for 1971 showed that 40.1 percent of the party were workers, 15.1 percent were collective farmers and 44.8 percent were white-collar workers, intellectuals and administrators.

During the last year or so, Pravda said, the number of workers had been increased. Workers, it said, comprised 57.8 percent of the new membership. It did not give other percentages.



The tomb of Marshal Pétain at Port-Joinville. This picture was taken in 1968.



Marshal Pétain at Vichy.

## Seen as Move for Verdun Burial

### Remains of Marshal Pétain Stolen From Grave on Island

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Grave robbers overnight stole the body of Marshal Philippe Pétain, the World War I hero who headed the Vichy regime which collaborated with the Nazis during the World War II occupation of France.

The coffin containing his body disappeared from an ill-guarded cemetery on the island of Yeu, off western France, where he died, aged 95, in 1951.

These rightist demands have been rejected by the Gaullists, who invoked his haste in seeking an armistice with the Germans after the collapse of France in 1940 and especially his collaboration with the Nazis when he headed the Vichy government.

Sentenced to death for collaboration in 1945 after he returned from Germany, where the retreating Nazi troops had taken him to avoid capture by the advancing Allied armies.

The head of state at the time, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, whose relations with the marshal were ambiguous but close enough to name his son, Philippe, after Pétain, commuted the death sentence to life imprisonment.

The theft of Pétain's body brought forth predictable emotional reactions. They testified to the continuing and profound controversy surrounding Pétain more than a generation after he headed the Vichy regime and more than two generations after Verdun.

The Gaullist National Association of Veterans issued a statement noting that "the transfer to Douaumont of the remains of a man condemned to death for intelligence with the enemy would be totally illegal." It added that those who fought in the Resistance against the Germans and the Vichy regime "would not tolerate such an outrage."

The marshal's followers were content to recall that in a 1938 testament Pétain wrote that "my

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Truce Forces Set to Deploy In S. Vietnam

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Feb. 19 (NYT).—Despite continued widespread fighting, the International Commission of Control and Supervision said tonight it would begin deploying subregional cease-fire inspection teams around South Vietnam.

The teams, composed of representatives of Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland, will begin moving to sites Wednesday, according to Ambassador Michel Gaurvin of Canada, the Control Commission chairman. However, Mr. Gaurvin admitted that until the fighting actually stopped, there was little the teams could do to fulfill the Control Commission's function of investigating cease-fire violations.

So long as the fighting goes on, he said, "it is difficult for us to investigate."

And the fighting showed no sign of letting up. The Saigon government reported more than 200 alleged Communist cease-fire violations during the 30-hour period that ended at noon today, and a Saigon military spokesman said there had been "no change" in the battlefield situation.

Nevertheless, Mr. Gaurvin said the International Control Commission was sticking as much as possible to the schedule of deployment outlined for it by the Paris peace agreement.

In addition to deploying the 14 subregional teams, he said, the Control Commission would immediately take up the question of sending other teams to observe the American withdrawal and to monitor ports of entry for the replacement of weapons to the Saigon forces.

Under terms of the Paris accord, Control Commission inspection teams are supposed to be in place in 26 subregional sites by next Monday.

Mr. Gaurvin emphasized that the Control Commission was moving ahead without parallel action by peace-keeping teams from the Four Party Joint Military Commission.

Teams Deployed

The Joint Military Commission, consisting of the United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Viet Cong, thus far has deployed seven of eight regional teams around the country. It has no subregional teams deployed.

Mr. Gaurvin once again chided the Joint Military Commission for

falling to live up to the terms of the Paris agreement.

"I should like to remind you," he said, "that while the ICSS is a separate body and independent from the CMC [Central Joint Military Commission], the ICSS relies to a large degree on the CMC's cooperation to fulfill its tasks and to meet its obligations under the protocol governing its responsibilities."

Mr. Gaurvin also announced that an investigation would be launched immediately by the Control Commission into the shooting down of an American helicopter Friday near An Loc.

The helicopter had delivered supplies to a military Commission regional station in the Central Highlands and had just left to return to Saigon when it was shot down. Its five crew members were injured.

Meanwhile, the post-peace-fire (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## U.S. Firm May Build A-Plant In Yugoslavia, Tito Aide Says

By Brendan Jones

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—A \$120-million nuclear-power plant is expected to be built in Yugoslavia by American interests, according to Jakov Strotkovic, a deputy premier of Yugoslavia. He said that proposals by the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Corp. were under active consideration.

Mr. Strotkovic, who is the top-ranking economic official in the Tito government, spoke at a news conference at the end of a week's visit to this country, during which he met with administration officials and major corporate and banking executives.

Favorable conditions have been created for the encouragement of joint ventures involving American companies, Mr. Strotkovic said, and leading American companies are showing a very active interest.

Gavra Popovic, assistant secretary for finance, confirmed reports that his government would soon make its first private bank loan here. However, he said that it was too soon to say how much money would be involved.

Mr. Strotkovic said that over

the last two years Yugoslavia has been consolidating short-term debts and that, with the improvement of its foreign-exchange reserves, the country was now in a position to seek loans. In the last year, Yugoslav reserves have nearly tripled to a total of \$870 million.

Under new policies that began five years ago, Yugoslavia has been encouraging joint ventures by Western companies and its own state corporations.

Yugoslav legislation allows the foreign partner a 49 percent share of capital investment but permits the sharing of profits to be worked out under individual agreements.

To date, about 70 joint ventures have been started, involving investment of \$100 million.

Official American support for expansion of trade and investment in Yugoslavia was given last month with an agreement under which the U.S. government—through the Overseas Private Investment Corp.—will insure new ventures against loss from non-commercial risks, primarily nationalization.

Mr. Strotkovic said that over

## U.S. Navy Said to Train Dolphin to Spy on Russians

### Many Tasks Reported for Undersea 'Flipper Force'

all information on its \$30-million sea mammal program.

The head of the program, Harris Stone, special assistant for intelligence in the Bureau of Naval Operations, said in an interview of the program that reports of a "kamikaze porpoise" trained to carry explosives and trained to blow up submarines "were nothing but 'science fiction.'"

CBS said, however, that it had learned that "the Navy's dolphins have been trained to attack enemy divers, to ward off sharks, to place explosives and monitoring devices on ships."

The Defense Department withheld comment on yesterday's program. But the Pentagon disclosed on Sept. 5 that the Navy had

trained whales to recover such objects as torpedoes from the ocean floor. And on June 9 the Navy confirmed Saigon reports that it had pulled a supersecret team of "warrior porpoises" out of Vietnam after a year of duty in which they guarded against enemy troglodytes.

Porpoises and dolphins are both variations of small, toothed whales—porpoises having a blunt snout, dolphins somewhat elongated ones.

James Fitzgerald, identified as a pioneer in dolphin research for the intelligence community and the Navy, told CBS that researchers have been able to program dolphins "and keep them under control for distances up to several miles."

"As an operating vehicle," Mr. Fitzgerald added, "you can carry a payload of the order of 100 pounds. You can deliver and retrieve objects, place and position them. You can use acoustics homing, acoustics beam-riding. You can use a radio link or you can have an inertial device in the gadget that they're towing which can tell them to go right or left or they're on course."

Mr. Fitzgerald and diver Ray Harmon told of dolphins programmed to deploy themselves around a ship for its protection against enemy divers.

Mr. Fitzgerald said a dolphin can, after detecting a swimmer near the ship, go to the ship and

pull an alarm, then force the swimmer to surface and "capture him for interrogation."

Mr. Harmon told of playing the role of an enemy diver in one such operation.

"We would try and penetrate the dolphin perimeter that they had set up," he said. "They would pick us up without fail, run us to the surface on their noses and corral us into an area—without getting up a sweat."

Mr. Harmon said that the dolphins surfaced the divers by making them "so uncomfortable... They will make you move in any direction they want you to."

Their methods, he added, include pulling off face masks, tearing regulator hose and pulling off swimfins.

This issue is a matter of concern among rightists in the royal Lao government. A prominent rightist cabinet source said yesterday that he and his colleagues were still not convinced of North Vietnam's intentions.

Most observers believe, however, that Hanoi will pull out its estimated 65,000 men within whatever time frame is established in a Laotian peace accord. This matter itself is now under debate, with the government demanding that all foreign forces be out of the country within 30 days of a cease-fire, and the Pathet Lao insisting on 90 days.

By setting a Feb. 25 deadline on all bombing, the United States may not only be applying pressure on the government to

## GIs in Vietnam Down to 14,180

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, Feb. 19.—The U.S. command today announced the withdrawal of 1,564 more soldiers from South Vietnam, dropping strength to 14,180—the lowest in a decade.

A total of 9,320 U.S. servicemen have been withdrawn since the cease-fire Jan. 28. The rest are to be out of the country by March 28.

The United States still has a reported 49,000 troops in Thailand and a reported 39,000 aboard ships off Vietnam.

## Accord With Hanoi Seen

## U.S. Reportedly Tells Laos It Will Halt Bombing Sunday

By Lewis M. Simons

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The United States has told Premier Souvanna Phouma that it will halt all bombing over Laos in support of government troops on Feb. 25, highly reliable diplomatic sources said yesterday.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said there would be "absolute

hush" on comment "on the report."

The rationale for the deadline, the sources said, is that the Nixon administration does not want to enter the international conference on Indochina, which begins in Paris on Feb. 26, while U.S. planes are still bombing Laos.

Prince Souvanna reportedly was advised of the U.S. decision Friday by visiting Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William H. Sullivan.

Mr. Sullivan, a former ambassador to Laos, came to Vientiane from Hanoi, where he accompanied presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, after making brief stops in Saigon and Phnom Penh.

Mr. Sullivan made no public statements during his overnight stay in Vientiane, and both the U.S. mission and the Laotian government refused to comment on his talks with Prince Souvanna and other top cabinet members.

However, it was generally understood that Mr. Sullivan reported on America's intense interest in seeing a cease-fire brought about quickly between the government and the Communist Pathet Lao. Negotiations between the two sides, which began on Oct. 17, are still dragging on.

There were also indications that Mr. Sullivan may have tried to assure Prince Souvanna that the Hanoi regime intends to abide by Article 20 of the Paris agreement and withdraw all its forces from Laos following a cease-fire.

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By setting a Feb. 25 deadline on all bombing, the United States may not only be applying pressure on the government to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Strike Set Today

### At Paris Airports

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Air traffic controllers at Paris airports announced today that they would go on strike for four days beginning tomorrow.

Officials at Orly Airport said the walkout could seriously disrupt arrivals and departures. The strike, to protest present salary levels, was voted by a majority of the personnel.

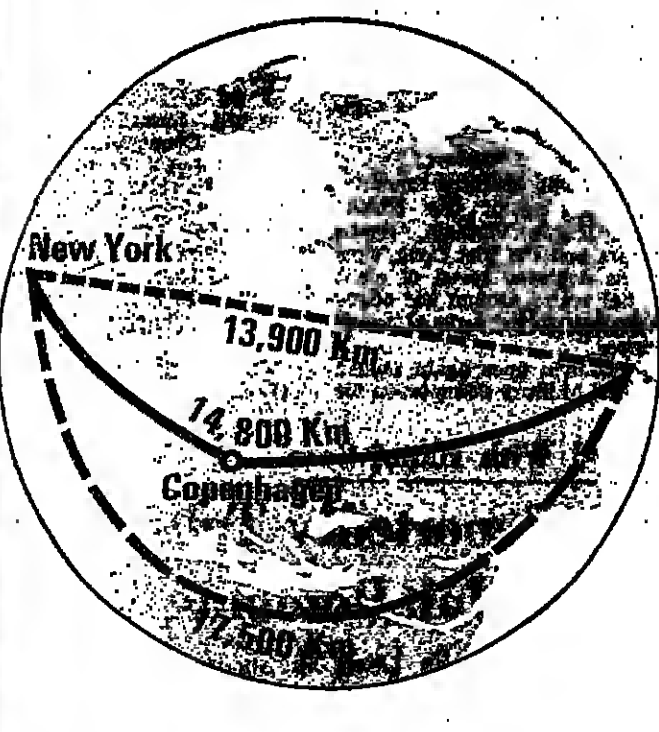
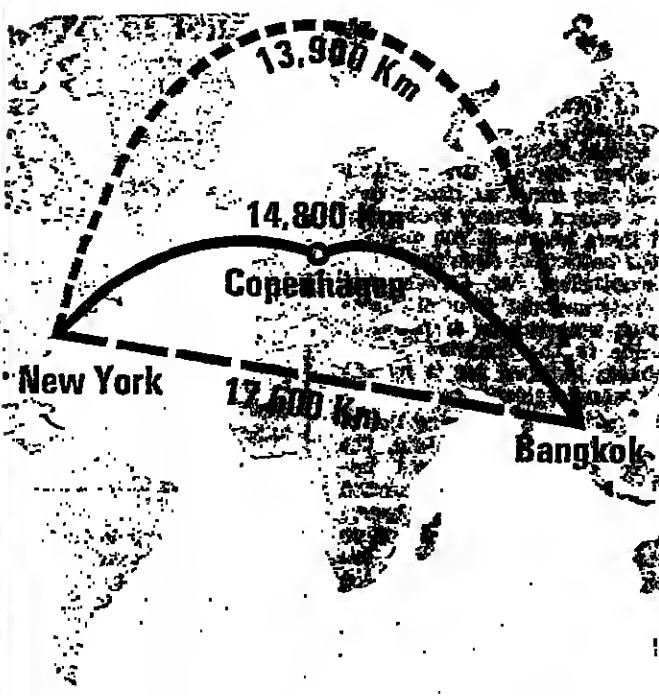
## Synod of Bishops Set To Meet Next Year

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Vatican announced today that the International Synod of Bishops will be held in October, 1974, to discuss how to spread the Christian message in the modern world.



# WHO IS RIGHT..

the map or the globe?



The globe, of course. It is the only true picture of the world. Between Europe and Southeast Asia/Australia, the distances you save via Copenhagen won't be quite so dramatic. But they still amount to around 1,000 kilometres. From London, for instance, close to 1,200.

FAR EAST—FAR WEST  
NOT SO FAR BY SAS

**SAS**  
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES  
General Agent for Thai International

## Despite Help and Improvement

### U.S. Agency Calls Logistics For Saigon Army Inadequate

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP).—Despite U.S. help and much self-improvement, Saigon's army is still inadequate on maintenance, supply and some transport to meet any fresh, all-out Communist attack alone, according to a newly released General Accounting Office study.

A different view came from outgoing Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird Jan. 8. Mr. Laird said: "The South Vietnamese now have the capability to provide their own in-country security completely and totally."

The 150-page GAO report on "Logistics Aspects of Vietnamization—1969-72" was completed in November and takes account of the pre-cess-fire surge in U.S. supply. It deliberately focuses on units and bolts, not what it calls "equally important" questions of morale and leadership.

But the GAO, Congress's watchdog agency, suggests that with \$5 billion in U.S. equipment, Pres-

### Saigon Needs More U.S. Aid, Thieu Argues

By Albert B. Crenshaw

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (WP).—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu said yesterday that his country will need more economic aid from the United States during the postwar period than it received while the fighting was on.

Mr. Thieu did not set a figure, but said, "I think that it would be more than before... Now we need more money. We need more work, more air force, but more money, too, for development."

With such aid, the South Vietnamese leader said, his country could take on "another face."

"I cannot say that we can compare with Japan, but at least we must be better than Korea or Taiwan because we have... more favorable conditions," Mr. Thieu said.

#### To Discuss Reconstruction

Speaking in an interview taped in Saigon for broadcast on the television program "Issues and Answers" (ABC), he said he intended to take up the postwar reconstruction issue with President Nixon during his visit to the United States later this year.

"This time we will discuss reconstruction, and... the task to be worked together in close cooperation between the two governments and peoples in peacetime," he said.

Asked if he would participate in a summit meeting with North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, Mr. Thieu said, "I am not against that."

"When the cease-fire is respected... maybe we will discuss the relationship between North and South," he said. He noted, however, that there have been no negotiations along these lines, and that he thinks "the most urgent thing to do now is [for] the government and the NLF [National Liberation Front] to sit down together... to work on the political solution in South Vietnam."

He also expressed a desire to meet with the American people to "dissipate" the impression here "that I am the man who would like to [wage] the war, [that] I am a dictator."

"I think that many people in the United States have a misunderstanding of us, and we need to have the opportunity to meet with them, and it's up to them to judge me," he said.

### Truce Forces Plan to Deploy In South Vietnam Tomorrow

(Continued from Page 1)

fighting, which had declined for the first week or 10 days after the cease-fire, continued to surge upward.

Saigon military authorities charged that Communist violations of the cease-fire for the last three days had been averaging almost 200 a day. Last week, the level was at about 185 a day.

Most of the incidents involve small numbers of men and result in relatively few casualties, but in two clashes reported today near Kontum in the Central Highlands, the South Vietnamese government said 47 Communist troops and two government soldiers had been killed.

According to government figures, 7,186 Communist soldiers and 1,259 government troops have died in fighting since the cease-fire went into effect on Jan. 23. The government claims the Communists have violated the cease-fire more than 4,000 times.

On Saturday, the Joint Military Commission issued an appeal to both sides to end all hostilities immediately.

The appeal and the subsequent orders to implement it appear to have had absolutely no effect. If anything, the fighting has increased since the appeal was issued.

Analysts were at a loss to explain why.

#### POWs Exchanged

SAIGON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Saigon command reported that POWs were released today to Communist officials across the Thach Han River from Quang Tri City. The total number of

ident Nguyen Van Thieu's regime has more material than it can properly manage alone—by U.S. standards.

"It is clear that the South Vietnamese will continue to require some foreign aid," the GAO investigators found, citing in particular a continued need for foreign civilian technicians to help maintain complex helicopters, the four-engine C-130 transport planes, communications gear and tanks. For ammunition, oil, and spare parts, Saigon, like Hanoi, is dependent on foreign sources.

In its 1969 plan, the GAO noted, the Pentagon never said logistical self-sufficiency was possible in a "small, basically agrarian economy in the throes of a modern war."

But the idea was to help the South Vietnamese organize, train and manage their own modest counterpart to the withdrawing 450,000-man U.S. Army Logistics Command in Vietnam. By the end of 1972, the South Vietnamese were repairing, overhauling or rebuilding 93 percent of their worn or damaged military items, from trucks to artillery pieces.

During Hanoi's April-June, 1972, offensive, the GAO discovered, the South Vietnamese performed better than they could have in 1969:

• The South Vietnamese Army's 2,400-truck force, despite occasional guerrilla roadblocks, allowed Saigon to shift troops about the country to reinforce danger spots.

• Saigon's 125 naval landing craft moved 68 percent of the waterborne supplies, mostly ammunition and fuel (but the U.S. Navy had to handle the rest). Saigon kept in operation 1,650 ships of all sizes (worth \$2 billion), mostly small patrol craft, but including two destroyer escorts.

• Saigon's relatively inexperienced helicopter force required heavy U.S. reinforcement when Hanoi struck, but nevertheless flew a majority of the total allied sorties. Still under last fall's GAO was whether the South Vietnamese could now get along without such U.S. help.

• From April 1 to Aug. 31, U.S. helicopters evacuated 1,300 wounded from the battlefields while South Vietnamese helicopters were officially credited with lifting out 31,600.

• Saigon's military medical system expanded to 31,000 hospital beds, treated and returned 99,000 wounded soldiers to duty, took care of 52,000 civilians and collected 8,000 units of blood each month from training units.

Serious deficiencies:

• No "viable" preventive maintenance effort, due to command neglect, exists even in training. GAO investigators looking at grease joints at a truck depot found them "bone dry." One unit had 20 percent of its tanks rendered irreparable for lack of such simple maintenance.

• Technicians, managers and even trained clerks are in short supply, given the overall task of keeping up a U.S.-style war machine, and logistics suffers as a result.

• Thefts of truck tires, batteries and vehicle parts make "inventory control" a matter of guesswork despite the installation of a computerized system.

The South Vietnamese, the GAO suggests, should remember that complex American supply systems are not "necessarily" the best for everyone. Saigon must eventually shape its own "tailored" specifically to the Vietnamese environment," the GAO said.

Simultaneously, the sources said, the Viet Cong are creating administrative structures in villages in the northern half of the country. So far, plans have been approved by the Saigon government and American refugee officials to move 70,000 refugees from the

provinces of Quang Tri, Thua Thien and Quang Ngai back to areas from which they fled in the fighting last spring.

These areas have been recaptured by the government, but, being almost deserted by their former populations, are subject to frequent Viet Cong incursions.

The 70,000 people—44,000 from Thua Thien, 16,000 from Quang Tri and 10,000 from Quang Ngai—are to begin moving before the end of this month. These are mainly people who have remained under government control throughout the war and are believed by the government to prefer to remain that way.

Within two months, the government plans to extend the refugee return to a larger category of people now in camps. Involved in this extension would be refugees from areas where the Viet Cong have been reported implanting their own leaders and flags and where the greatest difficulties are expected.

Of the 630,000 people in refugee camps, more than half are considered to be in the first two categories. At least 250,000 people fall into a third classification. They come from areas traditionally friendly to the Communists and will not be allowed to return. Most are from Binh Dinh Province and fled the fighting there last year. They stayed in camps, according to American sources, because there the government feeds them.

Before the cease-fire went into effect, it had been expected that the refugees from Binh Dinh might try to "explode" out of the camps and head for home. This, it was feared, would provoke violent government countermeasures. But these refugees have not tried to head home, presumably because of the continuing insecurity in the countryside.

Nevertheless, the possibility of violent outbreak continues. The American sources believe the government is determined to maintain strict control over populations whose loyalty it suspects.

Earthquake in Turkey  
ANKARA, Feb. 19 (AP).—A strong earthquake shook the Turkish capital and neighboring provinces tonight. The Turkish news agency said. There were no reports of injuries or damage.



FAMILY REUNION—At left, Mrs. Jane Tschudy shows her 8-year-old son Michael his first glimpse of his father, Lt. Comdr. Michael Tschudy, who had been a POW since his son was five months old. At right, Mrs. Tschudy throws herself into her husband's arms. The homecoming occurred Saturday at the Norfolk Naval Air Station.

### Freed Sunday With 19 Others

### POW Flown to U.S. to See Ailing Father

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, the Philippines, Feb. 19 (AP).—Another American prisoner of war was flown home today to be with his ailing father, while 19 others released with him yesterday in Hanoi made preparations for a speedy departure.

Officials said they expected the rest to leave for the United States by Wednesday morning at the latest.

Navy Lt. James W. Bailey, 30, of Koscusko, Miss., was rushed through medical and administrative processing here because his father had been hospitalized after a heart attack. This was also the reason for his early release by Hanoi, which had not originally included him on the list of 20 POWs for release yesterday.

Operation Homecoming spokesman said that all 20 men were in good condition.

"Their health is so good that in some cases we have had to assign two escorts per returnee," a spokesman said. "The returnees were going through their processing faster than one escort could keep up with."

#### Big Dinner

Officials said the men had huge appetites; one ate five steaks and six eggs for dinner last night. Many of the men wanted ice cream for breakfast today.

The first 142 released POWs arrived at Clark a week ago. The release of the 20 men left 407 military men and 15 civilians still prisoners in North and South Vietnam and Laos, according to lists given the U.S. government by the North Vietnamese.

The 20 prisoners initially balked at leaving the camp because they thought the North Vietnamese were tricking them, an official source said.

"They thought they were being spoofed, it happens all the time up there," he said. "The POWs just refused to go, not believing the North Vietnamese claim that their release was a goodwill gesture for the visit of Henry Kissinger," he added. Mr. Kissinger was in Hanoi last week.

#### Release Doubtful

The prisoners doubted they would be freed on Sunday because they had been informed their release would come later, in accordance with apparent plans to free the captives at about 15-day intervals over the two-month period specified in the Vietnam peace agreement.

"So they thought it was just a North Vietnamese spoof," the source said. "They thought it was a game, and they played it themselves, digging their toes in and not preparing to leave."

A senior U.S. officer from the Four-Power Joint Military Commission visited the camp and convinced the men they were really going to be freed, the source said.

### Thieves Take Pétain's Body

(Continued from Page 1)

greatest desire is to be buried at Dismountment."

They noted that a 1971 opinion poll showed that 72 percent of those questioned favored honoring the marshal's wishes.

With less than two weeks to go before the first round of national legislative elections, observers said to enhance the chances of the extreme right, which opinion polls show being favored by between 3 to 4 percent of the voters.

#### Transferred

Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancourt, a former Viet-Phieu official, a lawyer and leader of an extreme rightist political party, said he had received a telephone call, in the early afternoon from an otherwise unidentified "veteran" who said the body "had been transferred to the Verdun area about a month ago."

However, officials investigating the incident said they said the incident took place overnight. They said they found fresh cement which the grave robbers used to reset the 1,750-pound stone slab covering the tomb.

Lawyer Jacques Isnard, who defended Pétain in the 1945 trial, said that he had been warned some time ago by an anonymous telephone caller that a "raid was in the offing" to bring the remains of the marshal to Dismountment.

He said he had told the caller "not to do such a crazy thing," because "I want it to be done regularly, officially."

Mr. Tixier-Vignancourt added that his caller had said the body had been stolen to allow the president of the republic to decide on the (marshal's) definitive burial in Dismountment.

Already actively engaged in trying to save the ruling Gaullists from an election defeat, President Georges Pompidou could not but be embarrassed by the incident.

## Red Threat To Navy Base In Cambodia

### Offensive Imperils River Supply Route

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Communist-led guerrillas

tacked a government patrol with tear gas and automatic weapons yesterday near Neak Luong, Cambodia's vital naval base on the Mekong River.

The Cambodian high command said that 46 government troops were overcome by Communist tear-gas grenades and that 10 soldiers were killed in the fighting.

A major Communist-backed offensive against Neak Luong has threatened the government's supply route on the Mekong River. Neak Luong is 32 miles south of Phnom Penh and the situation there has been described by the government as "critical."

#### Convoy Attacked

Saturday, Communist guerrillas attacked a supply convoy on the river, sinking an American-owned ammunition barge carrying 10 palm and seriously damaging 10 ships.

On Highway 1, which connects Phnom Penh with Saigon, government troops yesterday reoccupied a 2 1/2-mile stretch of the road without Communist resistance.

The Communist Khmer Rouge forces still hold three miles of the highway below the town of Dey Eih, 15 miles south east of Phnom Penh.

## U.S. May End Laos Bombing

(Continued from Page 1)

reach an agreement, but as responding to an understanding with North Vietnam.

On Feb. 10, the day Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Sullivan went to the North Vietnamese capital Hanoi to discuss the continuing U.S. bombing in Laos and Cambodia and demands that the Americans "halt all their acts of aggression against these two countries."

The broadcast stated that the bombing was a violation of a Paris accord. The timing of it, broadcast a few hours before Mr. Kissinger's arrival, suggests that the North Vietnamese wanted to make clear to the United States their interest in extending the Vietnam cease-fire to the rest of Indochina.

Under these circumstances, seems most unlikely that President Nixon would risk jeopardizing the coming Paris conference by continuing to allow B-52 and other American planes continue their raids.

This same thinking, according to a knowledgeable diplomatic source, would indicate that American bombing also will end in Cambodia at about the same time as in Laos.

Rightist sources in Prince Souvanna's government neither confirmed nor denied the deadline report. However, on Feb. 10—the same day Mr. Sullivan met with Prince Souvanna—rightist cabinet ministers raised a storm of protest.

#### Bombing Continues

HONOLULU, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The U.S. Pacific Command said yesterday that American fighter-bombers and B-52 Stratofortresses continued bombing Laos and Cambodia at the request of the governments in Vietnam and Phnom Penh.

Military reports from the area have said that the United States is using all its available air power to support ground forces trying to hold on to as much territory as possible before a cease-fire goes into effect.

#### Rome Students Clash

ROME, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Leftist student was injured in battle today with rightist students at the Law School of Rome University. Flare pistols were fired and windows were broken by Molotov cocktails during the battle, which started when a group of rightists tried to prevent leftists from distributing pamphlets.

#### WEATHER

ALABAMA	14	57	Sunny
ALASKA	5	43	Overcast
ARIZONA	4	54	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	12	54	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	12	54	Fair
CANADA	1	57	Cloudy
CHINA	2	57	Snow
COLUMBIA	6	41	Snow
CUBA	6	41	Cloudy
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	6	39	Unavailable
DENMARK	5	39	Overcast
FRANCE	13	54	Sunny
GERMANY	10	53	Cloudy
GREECE	9	48	Foggy
HUNGARY	3	43	Cloudy
INDIA	9	33	Overcast
ITALY	10	36	Cloudy
JAPAN	15	38	Sunny
KOREA	5	46	Rain
LAOS	5	46	Cloudy
NETHERLANDS	3	46	Cloudy
NORWAY	0	37	Foggy
PERU	3	37	Sunny
PHILIPPINES	3	37	Sunny
PORTUGAL	4	36	Cloudy
RUSSIA	7	36	Snow
SPAIN	7	36	Snow
SWEDEN	3	36	Cloudy
SWITZERLAND	3	36	Cloudy
TURKEY	1	36	Cloudy
UNITED STATES	1	36	Cloudy
VIETNAM	1	36	Cloudy
YUGOSLAVIA	1	36	Cloudy







## Heavier Pregnancies Now Advised

## Study Finds Health Factor In Mother-Infant Weights

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The most intensive look ever taken at women and their children—a \$100 million study now drawing to a close after 14 years—has brought about significant changes in the practice of obstetrics in America.

As a result of the study's finding that heavier mothers mean heavier, healthier babies, doctors no longer restrict the weight that pregnant women can gain.

Although that is the most significant finding to date of the study sponsored by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke, doctors think there are clues hidden in the data for the cure and prevention of such diseases as cerebral palsy and mental retardation.

Information on neurological diseases will start coming out next year, when the final medical examinations are completed on 8-year-old children who were first watched when they were still in the womb. The study, which started in 1959, is due to end in 1976.

Since January, 1959 when the first mother was registered, the study has followed 56,000 mothers and 40,000 of their children through the first eight years of life. The study was spread over 14 hospitals and 12 medical schools.

It has long been known that low-weight babies—those born under 5 1/2 pounds—run the greatest risk of dying in the first year of life. They are also in danger of having neurological diseases such as mental retardation. What was not known until this study, however, was the important relation between the weight of the mother and the weight of the child.

"Weight gain in pregnancy," said Dr. Jan't Hardy, "seems to be the factor which most strongly influences the weight of the baby at birth."

When the study started, American obstetricians worried if mothers gained more than 30 pounds. Indeed, the ideal weight gain was considered to be 16 pounds, which roughly equals the weight of the baby plus the weight of the increased uterine size, the placenta and the amniotic fluid that bathes the baby.

In effect, Dr. Hardy said, this meant that the mother never gained any weight of her own. "I can remember when I was pregnant taking pride in the fact that I only gained 16 pounds," she said.

Now, she said, obstetricians

have learned that 25 to 30 pounds "is the optimal weight gain both in terms of perinatal (infant) mortality and birth weight which relates to intellectual and neurological outcome."

She thinks the restrictions on weight gain placed upon women by American doctors may account "in considerable part for the difference in neonatal and perinatal mortality between this country, which ranks 12th or 14th in neonatal death, and Europe, where the death rates are much lower."

"In Europe," Dr. Hardy said, "the women customarily gain 30 to 35 pounds during pregnancy."

German measles. Another early finding of the study has led doctors to extend the period during pregnancy when German measles in the mother could harm the unborn child. This finding has helped speed the development of a vaccine for the disease and also plays a role in helping the doctor decide whether to recommend an abortion or not.

Previously, scientists thought the unborn child was only harmed if the mother got German measles during the first three months of pregnancy. But Dr. Hardy noted that a considerable number of smaller-than-average babies were born during the year when there was a German measles epidemic. Looking back at their mothers' blood samples, she and Dr. John L. Seiver found that the mothers had had German measles in the second three months of their pregnancy.

As a result, Dr. Hardy found, children had both a reduced number of cells in their muscle tissue and cells that were smaller than normal. Moreover, she found a larger amount than expected of cases of minimal brain dysfunction and a generally lower degree of intelligence among these children.

As a result of the close watch kept on the 56,000 mothers and their children, general patient care of the newborn improved in this country.

For example, Dr. Hardy found that at the hospital where she was working, most of the illnesses in the newborn nursery were turning up in babies who were part of the study. She discovered this was due to the better examinations these infants received from the research doctors. As a result, the younger interns and residents who had been caring for the newborns generally received a greater amount of supervision by senior doctors.

## 9-Point Plan On Inflation For Belgium

## Investment Stressed In 'Selective Policy'

BRUSSELS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Belgian government made public today a nine-point plan to fight inflation, which grew by an estimated 6.5 percent last year.

Economics Minister Willy Claes presented the plan to a committee for economic expansion, which includes representatives of employers, labor unions, independent workers and farmers.

He said the proposed measure was needed not only because of inflation, "but also because of the recent dollar devaluation and the floating of the lira."

"Although the direct influence of these measures on Belgian exports is not very important," he said, "their repercussions on our competitive position in the world could have grave consequences."

Mr. Claes said the plan would help reduce unemployment and encourage investments. "The government does not intend to impose an income policy," he said. "We need a selective policy."

Some major points include:

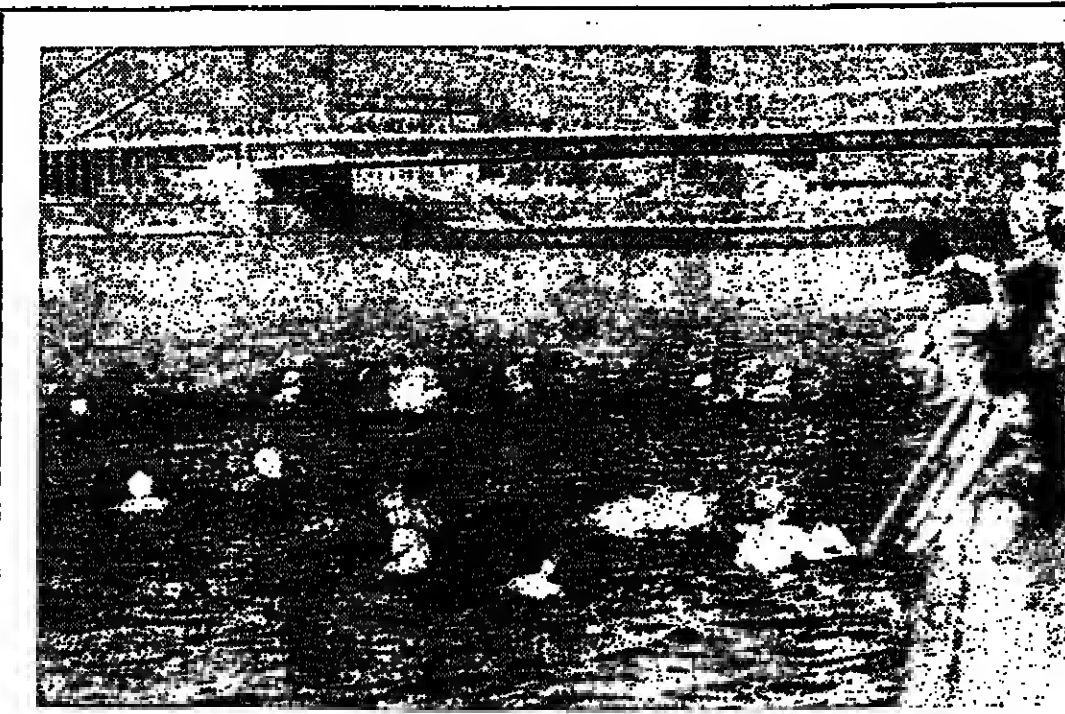
- Tougher conditions for installment buying.
- Longer waiting periods before price increases are granted and a freeze on prices for public services for two months.
- Continued government subsidies to investors, but more stringent selection rules.
- A maximum on the amount of credit that banks can grant.
- A slowdown for the state's home-building incentive program.

## India Repatriates 179 Pakistanis

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19 (AP).—India repatriated 179 sick and wounded Pakistani prisoners of war today. Twenty-three of them were carried on stretchers across the frontier at Wagah, the only point on the border open to traffic.

India now has sent home almost 800 of the more than 91,000 Pakistanis captured in what was then East Pakistan during the December, 1971, war.

Five hundred forty men captured on the western front were repatriated on Dec. 1, when Pakistan returned the 618 Indians it held.



WINTER SCENE—Hardy souls, and bodies, taking part in Moscow's annual winter rites Sunday. Their motto: "Nothing's better than swimming in ice-cold water."

## Bootleg Digging, Smuggling Hinted

## Source of Met's Greek Vase Challenged

(Continued from Page 1)

the man who Mr. Hecht said owned it, and they made all payments for the krater to Mr. Hecht.

Mr. Hecht's story is disputed by several European scholars and dealers who say they have knowledge of its discovery. They all agree that the vase is genuine but say it was found north of Rome in 1971 by bootleg excavators, was sold to Mr. Hecht and was later smuggled out of Italy.

Reached by telephone on Long Island Saturday, Mr. von Bothmer reiterated that it was "within the realm of possibility" that objects of such rarity could turn up not only in Europe but also in English collections, and that he had not questioned the origin of the vase. His only interest, he said, was in its genuineness and its quality. Mr. Hecht could not be reached for comment.

## Hecht Statement

Mr. Hecht, 53, said in an interview Saturday night that those who charge the vase was dug up in Italy and was smuggled out are "lars." But he acknowledged that he had negotiated the sale of the krater with Metropolitan officials and had personally delivered the vase to them on Aug. 31.

He said he was acting for "a friend, a very nice man" whom he could not name because it might cause tax problems for him in his own country, which was not Italy. The vase had been in the man's family for more than 50 years, he said.

Asked if museum officials ever met the man whom he said he represented, he replied, "No, I acted for him." After several questions regarding whom the museum paid for the vase, he acknowledged that the payments were made out to him. "What difference does it make whether the museum pays the owner and he compensates me for my efforts or it pays me and I pass it on to him," he said.

The sudden appearance of the vase in November stunned the art world. The Metropolitan devoted the entire issue of its fall bulletin to Greek vase painting as a showcase for the krater. Mr. Hecht said in the bulletin that it was "one of the two or three finest works of art ever gained by the Metropolitan."

Mr. von Bothmer gave the only hint as to how the Metropolitan had acquired the vase in an interview for an article that appeared in The New York Times Magazine in November. He said that last spring a reputable dealer inquired whether the Metropolitan would be interested in a vase "comparable" to the famous Herakles krater in the Louvre and "in better condition."

After some delicate negotiations, Mr. von Bothmer said, he was offered a look at the vase. It was set up for him in a garden, he said, and when he saw it he was "speechless, bowled over."

## The Deal

The reputable dealer who approached the Metropolitan was Mr. Hecht, whose father founded the Hecht department-store chain in Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. Hecht was arrested in Italy and in Turkey on charges of having antiquities illegally excavated, but the charges were ultimately set aside. The Turkish government, however, has declared him persona non grata.

The vase shown to Mr. von Bothmer last spring was found about six months earlier in Ephesus, in an area 35 miles north of Rome where there are extensive archaeological excavations, according to European sources who said they had knowledge of the discovery. The vase was not found by archaeologists, however, but by bootleg excavators who dig illegally at night and sell what they discover, the sources said.

They said the diggers who found the krater were veterans and knew they had a prize when they saw the paintings on it and its excellent condition. The diggers, the sources added, brought their find to a middleman who acts between bootleg diggers and dealers and who asked a high price for it.

The middleman went to Mr. Hecht, the sources said, and after prolonged negotiations arranged for the sale of the vase for slightly more than \$100,000.

The money was split evenly between the middleman and the diggers, the sources said. "Every body did well in the deal," according to a Swiss dealer who said he knew the middleman but would not name him because he had dealings with the "gentleman" himself.

## The Delivery

Mr. von Bothmer saw the krater some time later outside Italy and, by summer, negotiations were concluded for the museum to buy it.

Last Aug. 31 Mr. Hecht brought the vase to New York from Zurich aboard Trans World Airlines Flight 831, and personally delivered it to the Metropolitan. He declared the vase with U.S. Customs. The customs papers listed the "supplier" of the krater as "Robert E. Hecht, Zurich, Switzerland." Its value was listed as \$1 million.

The fact that the vase was declared with customs and was brought to the United States from Switzerland, which does not prohibit the exporting of art works, would make the purchase of the vase by the Metropolitan legal under U.S. law even if it should

be proved that it was smuggled out of Italy, some legal experts said.

A Raphael painting bought by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and which Italians said had been smuggled out of their country, was later seized by U.S. Customs, but that was because it had not been declared when it was brought in.

Officials of the Metropolitan have not disclosed the price paid for the krater, but it has generally been reported as \$1 million. Mr. von Bothmer said the sum was considerably less.

## Financing

Museum officials decided to finance the purchase of the vase by selling much of the museum's coin collections. On Nov. 10 some 250 of the prized gold Roman coins in the collection given by Joseph H. Durkee, along with coins in several other collections, were sold for the museum by Sotheby's, the British auction house in Zurich for \$11.2 million. A major buyer at the auction was Mr. Hecht, who paid \$44,000 for one coin alone.

Scholars who have seen the krater generally agree that it is the best-known work of Euphroneios, believed by many to be the greatest of the Greek vase painters.

On one side of the vase is a seldom represented scene from Greek mythology—the dead warrior Sarpedon, a son of Zeus and a casualty of the Trojan war, being removed from the battlefield by Sleep and Death while the god Hermes watches. The other side shows a group of warriors armless.

While neither the quality nor the authenticity of the vase has been questioned, the price paid for it has been criticized in an editorial in the journal Archaeology.

Noting that the highest price previously asked for a master Greek vase was \$160,000, the journal said the inflation that would result from the money paid by the Metropolitan "cannot fail to encourage speculators whose objectives in acquiring ancient art... lie in the tax benefits to be gained by donating the objects to museums or educational institutions at their new market value."

"And what of the thieves? Not merely the thieves who may assault the picturesque castles with dusty old private collections, but the brigands whose work has scarred archaeological sites around the world. What visions of quick riches are now conveyed to them by this one transaction?"

## Police List Recoveries

ROME, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Italian police recovered 15,850 stolen art objects in 1972, including nearly 2,000 paintings, archaeological material, antique coins and other objects, it was announced last week.

During the same year 5,848 objects were stolen in 242 thefts, the Department of Antiquities and Fine Arts said. Nearly half the thefts were from churches.

In 1971, 9,912 objects were recovered and 5,783 stolen, the department said.

## Italian Minister Confers in Vienna On South Tyrol

VIENNA, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Italian Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici today discussed bilateral problems with Austrian officials, with emphasis on the Alto Adige (South Tyrol) issue.

Mr. Medici is the first Italian foreign minister to visit Austria since World War II. The visit was made possible by a package settlement two years ago which gave considerable autonomy to the Italian Alto Adige, a German-speaking region that was once part of the Austrian Empire.

Mr. Medici met for 2 1/2 hours with Austrian Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and then lunched with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The Italian minister arrived last night for a two-day visit.

Officials from both sides described the talks as constructive and said they expected further progress in implementation of the South Tyrol accord, which ended a long period of tension between the two countries.

## 8 Get Suspended Sentences After Athens School Protest

ATHENS, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—An Athens civil court today sentenced eight students to suspended prison terms ranging from eight to 11 months on charges of insulting the authorities. The sentences were suspended for three years.

The students were among a group of 11 arrested in Athens Wednesday after clashes with police during a demonstration on the campus of the Polytechnic, Greece's main technical university. Three students were acquitted.

Induction Threat. About 1,000 students had assembled while the senate of the school (the institution's faculty executive unit) met to consider the tense situation following the approval of legislation threatening students with immediate army induction if they boycotted classes.

The court sentenced three students to eight months, four to 10 months and one to 11 months. The sentences will be written off if the students are not tried for any other offense within three years.

Prosecution witnesses claimed in court that the defendants had insulted the authorities and refused to obey orders to disperse peacefully.

The public prosecutor said that the students should be militant in defending rights, but must stay within the limits of the law.

Charged by Police. The defendants pleaded not guilty to the charges and said the police had raided the campus and chased them inside a building.

Since Thursday, the govern-

ment has called up 88 students from the Polytechnic and other universities for military service and threatened to take further action to check unrest.

Most Polytechnic and university students have boycotted classes for the last three weeks in the first wave of student unrest in Greece since the army seized power in April, 1967.

The government claimed that the students had been instigated to strike by a minority of what it described as anarchist and Communist-inspired students.

Met by Minister. Today, Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos went to the university and met with student committees who presented their demands.

This meeting and the suspended sentences for the eight students were seen here as a government gesture to appease students and calm down unrest in schools.

In another trial here, Dr. Stefanos Pantazis, 43, and retired Wing Commander Anastasios Mitis, 53, today faced the Athens Military Tribunal charged with having set up an underground organization called Independence, Liberation, Resistance. They are accused of plotting 19 time bombs in Athens from February, 1971, until their arrest in April, 1972.

Dr. Pantazis objected to a prosecution witness, Captain Mtsi, Constantinos Klonaris, saying: "This man put electric wires on my genitals and tortured me." The court rejected his plea to have the witness exempted.

Mr. Mitis also alleged that he was brutally beaten by soldiers during interrogation.

## Indian Parliament Convened More Socialism Is Promised

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Indian Parliament opened today in a subdued mood in the face of troublesome issues dealing with the United States, Pakistan and the economy.

President V. V. Giri, speaking for the government, outlined the shape of India's future policies, noting the nation's "steady march toward socialism." He disclosed that the government would take over the wholesale trade in wheat and rice, a controversial policy that will mean the end of the traditional local businessman or middleman who buys grain direct from farmers and sells the food to distributors.

Critics of the policy say the wholesale traders will merely be replaced by an unwieldy government bureaucracy and that distribution will even be poorer, leading to higher prices. Mr. Giri said that with the new system food prices can be brought under control "and the interests of the common people safeguarded."

Address: Boycotted.

Five major opposition groups—ranging politically from left to right—boycotted the president's traditional opening address to the two houses of Parliament. They protested the "all-round failure

of government policy" in coping with unemployment, food shortages, price rises and the problems of the stricken state of Andhra Pradesh, where troops have clashed violently with demonstrators seeking to split the state.

The only major party that failed to join the boycott was the Communist party of India, one of three Communist factions and the only one that has generally supported Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

This morning, Mr. Gandhi sat in a front row of the high-domed central hall of Parliament listening to the speech by Mr. Giri. The speech is traditionally drafted by the cabinet for the president, a titular figure.

Discussing India's foreign relations, Mr. Giri said: "It is our earnest desire to improve understanding and cooperation with the United States... We welcome the positive trends in the international situation which have created an atmosphere of détente."

Pakistan Prisoners.

He said that the government hoped Pakistan would "create the necessary conditions" under which the 90,000 Pakistani prisoners held in India could be released. The prisoners, seized 14 months ago during the conflict which resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, are a major source of dispute in the subcontinent.

India claims the prisoners cannot be released without the consent of Bangladesh, since the Pakistanis surrendered to a joint India-Bangladesh command. Bangladesh has demanded recognition by Pakistan as a condition for releasing the prisoners. An Pakistan insists that recognition must be preceded by a personal meeting between President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the Bangladesh Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Sheikh Mujib has refused such a meeting.

"We have desired the establishment of mutually beneficial and friendly relations with Pakistan," Mr. Giri said. "The Simla Agreement (signed in July to normalize the ties between both nations) holds promise... of establishing durable peace in the subcontinent as a whole."

Elaine Shaffer, Leading Flutist, Dies of Cancer

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP).—Internationally known American flutist Elaine Shaffer, 47, died of cancer in a London hospital today. She had been undergoing treatment for five weeks.

Miss Shaffer, who was considered to be one of the world's greatest women instrumentalists, was the wife of conductor Efrem Kurtz.

A native of Altoona, Pa., her home was at Gettysburg in Switzerland.

Miss Shaffer played at most of Europe's leading music festivals and as a soloist with many major orchestras.

She married Mr. Kurtz in 1955. Miss Shaffer was trained at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. She made her debut at the Royal Festival Hall in London in 1953.

Howell E. Jackson. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Howell E. Jackson, 77, one of the first American sportsmen to achieve success in European horse racing and breeding, died Saturday at his home, Oakendale Farm, in Middleburg, Va.

A vice-president of General Motors Corp. before retiring and moving to Virginia in 1938, Mr. Jackson was the owner of the 2,600-acre Bull Run Stud Farm in Middleburg.

The Jackson family has been in racing and breeding since the Belle Mead Stud Farm was founded by them in Tennessee in 1809, and their racing silks of solid maroon are among the oldest in the United States.

A member of both the Jockey Club of New York and the Société d'Encouragement, known as the jockey club of France, Mr. Jackson bred and raced winners of numerous well known stakes in Europe.

Among his English winners were Never Too Late, which captured both the 1,000 Guineas and the Epsom Oaks; Tambourine, which won the Irish Sweepstakes; Western Union, winner in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes; and Beldier II, champion of the 2,000 Guineas.

## Palestinians Ask Release of Men Seized by Jordan

CAIRO, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Palestinian leadership has appealed to President Anwar Sadat to secure the release of Palestinian guerrillas recently arrested by Jordanian authorities in Amman, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

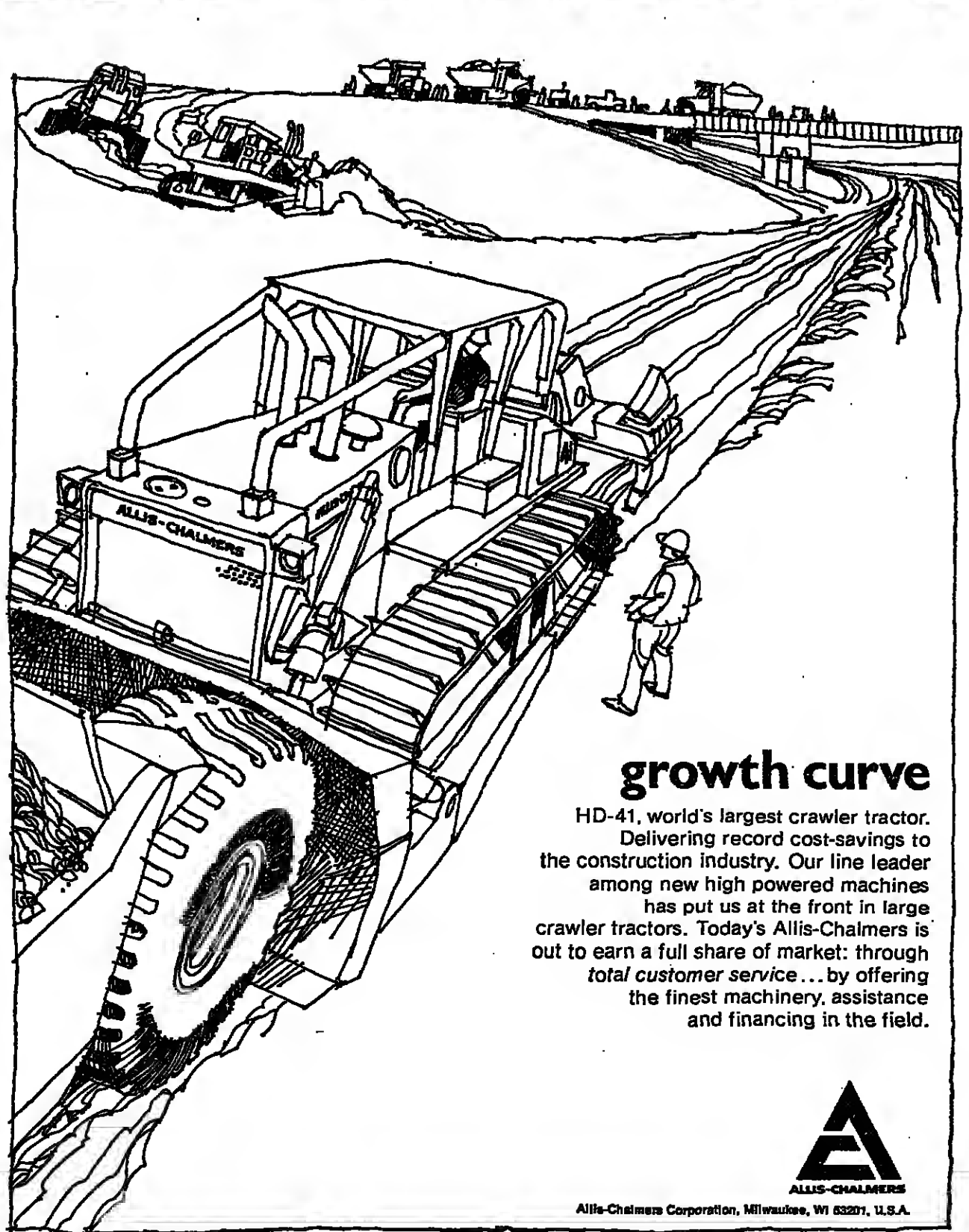
In a news conference in Beirut Friday, al-Fatah guerrilla leaders said that some of their members were arrested last week in Jordan while preparing to cross the cease-fire line into Israel.

Among those arrested were a number of Fatah officials who were on their way to the occupied territories to "organize our people in their struggle against the Israeli occupation," al-Fatah said.

A Jordanian Interior Ministry statement said that a number of persons were arrested on charges of "planning acts harmful to the security of the state."

The announcements coincided with Beirut news reports that the guerrillas planned to launch a new offensive against the government, including Fatah leader Yasser Arafat, to secure the release of guerrillas held in Jordanian jails.

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مکان العمل



## Heath, Senior Aides Confer On Plan for Ulster's Future

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, Feb. 19.—Prime Minister Edward Heath and senior cabinet ministers conferred for 1 1/2 hours today to try to put into final shape the government's proposals for the future of Northern Ireland.

No statement was issued after the session, held in Mr. Heath's official country residence, Chequers. Nor was it announced when the government would present its proposals to the House of Commons.

Informed sources said it now appears unlikely that the Heath government will release its white paper before March 8, the date

of a plebiscite in which the Northern Irish will vote on whether they want to remain in the United Kingdom or join the Irish Republic.

But some sort of British government stand must be taken before March 24, the expiration date for legislation that brought Northern Ireland under direct rule from London last year.

Political sources said that the most likely tack for the Heath government would be to propose a home rule for Ulster by a provincial assembly that would have fewer powers than the former provincial Parliament at Stormont, which was dissolved in 1972. The assembly would be more on the lines of the Greater London Council, which rules the British capital, they said, and the vital responsibility for peace-keeping and control of security forces would remain with the British government.

## 31 Countries Study Zambia Aid Request

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—The Sanctions-Against-Rhodesia Committee of 31 Commonwealth nations set up a special 12-nation subcommittee today to coordinate collective action on landlocked Zambia's needs following the seizure of the Zambian border by Rhodesia.

The decision was made after the committee heard the Zambian high commissioner here, Amok Phiri, urge the Commonwealth and the international community to help his country with an airlift of vital consumer and industrial imports.

Zambia, he said, also needed more trucks and trains, transport experts for the new trade routes, storage and handling facilities and international air for economic development hurt by the frontier blockade.

A Commonwealth secretariat spokesman said that the 31-nation committee had pledged sympathetic consideration of the Zambian request, which had been forwarded to their home governments.

No specific decisions were made at today's meeting, diplomatic sources said. Various Commonwealth representatives had reported on the aid already extended to Zambia since international sanctions were imposed on white-ruled Rhodesia after its 1965 unilateral declaration of independence from Britain.

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith shut his border on Jan. 9 to compel Zambia to withdraw its alleged support for African guerrillas. He later reopened it, but Zambia retaliated by closing its border to Rhodesia. It is trying to develop alternative routes north and west for 400,000 tons of copper exports and 900,000 tons of imports annually.

### 60 Claimed Dead

NATROBI, Kenya, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) said today that its guerrillas had killed more than 60 Rhodesian soldiers during the last two months.

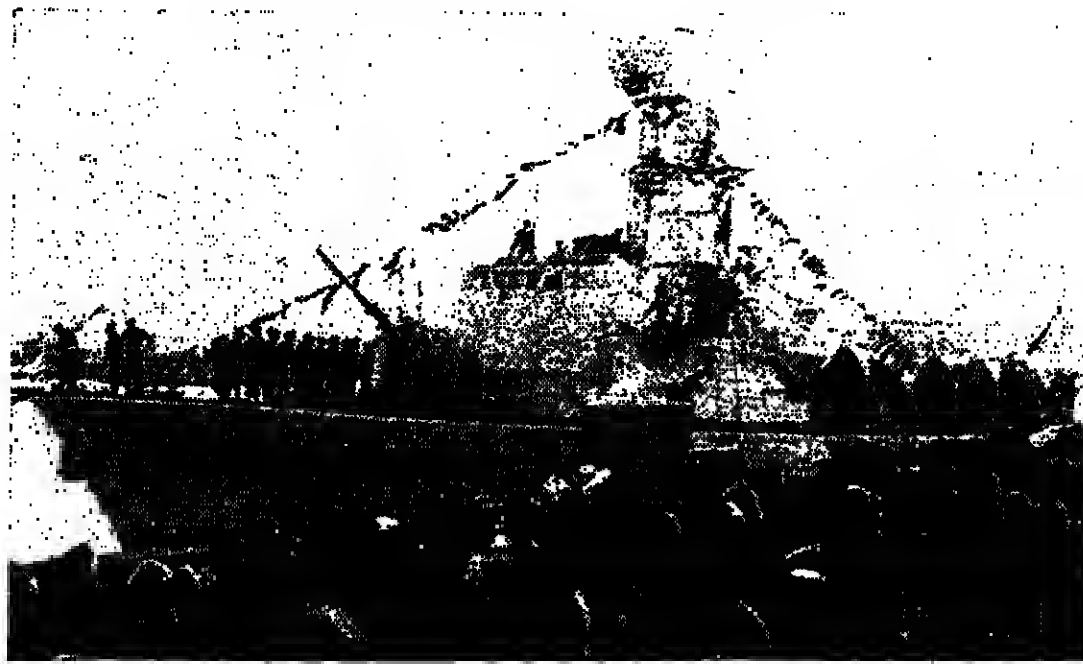
In a communiqué, ZANU said that its military wing "successfully confronted the enemy forces, making Rhodesia an unsafe place for white settlers." The communiqué said that white settlers were deserting their farms in the countryside and moving into military barracks.

### Ski Lift Accident

Kills One in New York

WARWICK, N. Y., Feb. 19 (UPI).—A ski lift accident yesterday killed one man to his death, injured two others and trapped dozens more in mid-air high above a ski center at this Orange County community.

The dead man and a companion who was injured were dumped about 60 feet when a bolt snapped on a support bracket on a double chair lift. A second man was injured when he fell about 40 feet after a rope that rescue workers were using to lower him snapped. In all, 35 persons were trapped on the lift. Most were treated for exposure during as many as five hours in the cold.



NEW SEAPOW—Crowds watch new guided missile gunboat of the Reshef (flame) class leave Haifa shipyards after it was commissioned yesterday by Premier Golda Meir.

## Israel Launches Missile Boat, First of Projected Fleet

HAIFA, Israel, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Israel launched the first in a projected fleet of high-speed missile boats today that will triple its seagoing strike range and make it less dependent on foreign weapons suppliers.

"We have to be strong so as not to be dependent on others in the event of danger," Premier Golda Meir told 3,000 persons gathered at the drydock in Israel's shipyards for the launching of the Reshef (flash).

Mrs. Meir snipped a rope of blue and white, Israel's national colors, that sent a champagne bottle crashing against the side of the bridge of the \$10-million steel-hulled boat. The bottle failed to break.

The captain of the boat quickly reached over the railing of the

bridge and smashed the bottle against the bulkhead.

The ship floated in its drydock as ships elsewhere in the harbor blasted their horns and the crowd cheered.

The navy commander, Adm. Benjamin Telam, said the 191-foot-long boat is "the answer to the needs which occurred in the wake of the six-day war" in 1967.

The boat is equipped with two 76-mm guns and seven Israeli-made Gabriel sea-to-sea missiles. It displaces 415 tons and cruises at 32 knots.

Israel Libartowski, director-general of Israel's shipyards, said, when the military revealed the boat Feb. 4, that the first vessel would be delivered to the navy six weeks after its launching. He would not say how many were ordered, but he offered the boat for sale to friendly Western nations.

Adm. Telam said the Reshef will triple Israel's sea-striking range to "several thousand kilometers."

Israel's navy previously has been based on 12 French-built gunboats, five of them spirited out of Cherbourg at Christmas, 1969, after France imposed its arms embargo on the Middle East.

## Sadat's Aide Meets Today With Heath

Confers First at  
The Foreign Office

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—Hafiz Ismail, national security adviser to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, met today with Foreign Office officials here to discuss possible steps to break the deadlock in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Ismail will meet tomorrow with Prime Minister Edward Heath and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

The Egyptian official, who arrived here by air from Cairo yesterday, will go to Washington later this week for discussions with President Nixon.

His travels are part of a new Egyptian diplomatic initiative aimed at winning support for Cairo's stand in the Middle East.

A Foreign Office spokesman today reaffirmed British support for the resolution of the United Nations Security Council of November, 1967, which calls for withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war.

It also calls for the end of all states of belligerency and for acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all states in the area.

TEL AVIV, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that Mr. Ismail's visit to Washington would accomplish nothing.

"The relationship between the United States and Israel is not a subject that he can deal with," Mr. Eban said on his arrival at Lydda Airport from a five-day, fund-raising tour in London.

## Government Discord Delays Planned Low Atlantic Fares

LONDON, Feb. 19 (Reuters).—British-American disagreement forced British airlines today to offer refunds on the cheap transatlantic flights they had hoped to start up on April 1.

The offers were made by two private airlines, British Caledonian Airways and Donaldson Airways. They had hoped to offer transatlantic round-trip flights costing as little as \$57 under the proposed new system of advanced booking charters.

But the American government and airlines objected to the new proposals. Talks between the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board and Britain's Civil Aviation Authority stalled in London last week and are due to be resumed in Washington this week.

British Caledonian, Donaldson and British Overseas Airways Corp. are still hoping to operate cheap flights this year, possibly on a compromise fare level. BOAC so far has not been taking money for the new charter fares.

Alternatives to the charter plan are still due for discussion. Also to be agreed on is the proposed plan for cheap advance bookings on scheduled flights.

Another casualty of the delays was a different kind of cheap flight proposed by the smaller Laker Airways.

The airline wanted to operate a daily London-New York "no frills" service for which tickets could only be bought at time of flight.

Laker said the service must now be postponed until the end of the summer at least. This was because the CAA, which approved the service last year, has so far failed to take the formal step allowing Laker to apply to the CAA.

"Now it is too late to start when we planned," a Laker spokesman said.

## France Reports Big Decrease in Arms Sales in '72

PARIS, Feb. 19 (AP).—France reported a "considerable reduction" in arms sales in 1972 and an official implied that U.S. dumping was largely to blame.

Paul Masson, chief of the staff of Defense Minister Michel Debré, told newsmen that while figures were not yet available, "We are far from the results of 1971."

He said he believed the drop was due to international competition which is currently led by powerful and well-equipped nations whose methods and objectives "leave us perplexed."

Observers said it was a reference to alleged U.S. dumping to gain sales, notably in South America.

Another reason, Mr. Masson said, was the self-imposed embargo on French arms sales to certain nations, including those directly involved in the Middle East conflict.

France in recent years has been the second-largest arms exporter in the world after the United States.



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### Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition/DECEMBER 31, 1972

(In thousands)

<b>ASSETS</b>	
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 1,769,322
FUNDS SOLD:	
Domestic	\$ 171,087
Overseas	1,293,744
<b>Total Funds Sold</b>	<b>\$ 1,464,831</b>
INVESTMENT SECURITIES:	
United States Treasury Securities	\$ 501,308
State, County and Municipal Securities	1,070,061
Other Securities	207,616
<b>Total Investment Securities</b>	<b>\$ 1,778,985</b>
TRADING ACCOUNT SECURITIES	\$ 181,290
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS:	
Domestic	\$ 5,947,003
Overseas	998,747
<b>Total Loans and Discounts</b>	<b>\$ 6,945,750</b>
PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	\$ 43,013
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITY ON ACCEPTANCES	97,766
OTHER ASSETS	188,007
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$12,468,964</b>
<b>LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	
DEPOSITS:	
Head Office—Demand	\$ 3,341,434
Savings	1,339,329
Other time	2,256,118
Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries	2,753,329
<b>Total Deposits</b>	<b>\$ 9,690,210</b>
FUNDS BORROWED	\$ 1,528,224
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	102,852
OTHER LIABILITIES	286,346
<b>RESERVES ON LOANS</b>	<b>\$ 127,879</b>
<b>6% NOTES DUE 1979</b>	<b>\$ 100,000</b>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	
PREFERRED STOCK—Without Par Value:	
Authorized: 2,000,000 Shares	
Issued and Outstanding: Series A \$0.03	
Cumulative Convertible, \$0.50 Stated	
Value—372,000 Shares	\$ 188
COMMON STOCK—\$10 Par Value:	
Authorized: 20,000,000 Shares	
Issued and Outstanding: 17,253,875 shares	172,539
CAPITAL SURPLUS	383,800
RETAINED EARNINGS	71,928
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$ 638,453</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Reserves and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$12,468,964</b>

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## Egypt's Peace Offensive

With Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's emissaries winging to all parts of the world, including Washington, it would appear that the Middle East may succeed—indeed, overlap—Southeast Asia as the source of peace initiatives (and rumors). Certainly the quarrel between Israel and its neighbors is of longstanding enough, and potential danger enough, to warrant the concentrated efforts of world diplomacy. But what leverage the rest of the nations may have, and what room for negotiation remains, are even more obscure than at the height of the Vietnamese bargaining.

It seems reasonable to assume that both Egypt and Israel want peace with one another, and there is no grounds for special doubt that Lebanon and Jordan would be happy to see a general settlement. The attitude of the remaining Arab states is dubious, but Arab unity has not been much in evidence lately. Syria, the only other Arab state contiguous to Israel, has been engaging in border conflicts and appears reluctant to see them end, but Syria is, after all, only one out of four Arab nations with a direct interest in the fighting.

Of the other three, Lebanon has no real territorial interest in the result of any settlement, and Jordan's King Hussein has put forward proposals for bargaining over his claims to lands on the far bank of the Jordan. But President Sadat has reiterated, end-

lessly, that he will not give up an inch of Egyptian soil and demands Israeli withdrawal as a precondition for negotiations. While Israel refuses to withdraw, even on a symbolic basis, and shows no signs of being willing to surrender any of the acreage captured in the six-day war. The long deadlock, despite the present atmosphere of expectation in the Middle East, appears to be intact.

What can the outside powers do? The rift between Moscow and Cairo does not augur well for any successful pressures by the Soviet Union. China is generally committed to the Arab side, but its aid must be largely moral and diplomatic. So the United States is left in a position of peculiar responsibility.

President Sadat has said he has given up hopes of successful initiative by Washington—yet he is sending representatives to talk to President Nixon. Israel has been happy with American policy—but that happiness has been pronounced since the failure of Secretary of State Rogers's proposals for a compromise. Can those proposals be revived with any prospect of success in Egypt and Israel? For all concerned, this is worth trying, it should be obvious in Cairo that the status quo ante bellum is unobtainable; it should be obvious in Jerusalem that the existing de facto boundaries cannot be the basis for a settlement de jure. The Middle East needs peace, and peace is worth at least as much sacrifice as wasting war.

## Remember Laos and Cambodia?

Long caught in the merciless toils of a war not their own, Laos and Cambodia remain so far uncaptured in the merciful toils of a cease-fire not their own. It is a cruel irony but an all too familiar condition for both of Vietnam's Indochina neighbors. They became—Laos early, in the 1950s, Cambodia late, not really until 1970—the accidental victims of the struggle in Vietnam. The scale of their human and social suffering has been breathtaking, the more so when one realizes that the local conflicts ignited by the larger Vietnamese conflict have taken on a life of their own: They go on. Just as no Laotian or Cambodian was consulted when the Vietnamese struggle and the American involvement respectively began, no Laotian or Cambodian took part in the talks which produced the Paris accords on Vietnam. These accords anticipate hopefully but do not provide specifically for parallel application in Laos and Cambodia. A more questionable and destructive instance of international cynicism and exploitation—exploitation by all parties to the Vietnam war—is hard to find.

In Laos, Communist-led Laotian forces aided by some 40,000 North Vietnamese soldiers, continue fighting American-sponsored Laotian government units; these units are aided by American airpower (the daily sortie rate is up from 280 to 380), by perhaps 10,000 American-paid Thai mercenaries, and by American-paid Meo tribal mercenaries. The purpose of all this military activity, it is agreed, is to give the contending Laotians an advantage in their simultaneous discussions aimed at reaching a political settlement. The Laotians supported by Washington, including the entity known as "the government," fear they may go under if there is an end to American support, especially the bombing. So they want a cease-fire, because they are afraid of being beaten in the field. But they also fear a cease-fire. Their Laotian rivals are, therefore, pressing them very hard.

A cease-fire will no doubt come, if only because Washington and Hanoi have their own convenience to serve. It may well partition Laos along a fairly well marked line,

one corresponding not only to current battle positions but to ancient cultural sectors as well. Since the lines of political division in Laos are not so deep, bitter and old as those in Vietnam, a kind of national coalition is not inconceivable. If Saigon implements the Paris accords and permits Hanoi access through the Vietnamese DMZ to its soldiers and soulmates in the South, then Hanoi should have no further incentive to maintain and use the Ho Chi Minh supply trail network through Laos.

In Cambodia, the backdrop lighted by the Vietnam contenders may burn longer and hotter, even if the Vietnam fire itself fades low. Sihanouk kept out of the war for years by letting the Communists use his territory for their attacks against South Vietnam. Lon Nol ousted him in 1970. Soon afterwards the United States invaded those sanctuaries. Since then Cambodia has incurred a full Indochinese measure of devastation, war and upheaval. Some tens of thousands of insurgents—some supported by North Vietnam, some Communist, some loyal to Sihanouk (now in Peking) and some not—have taken over extensive areas of the country. The government of Lon Nol has become pathetically dependent on the United States. As in Cambodia, a cease-fire will no doubt come. But the shape of the political future can now be only dimly seen.

The 12-nation conference provided in the Paris accords is due to open, in Paris, on Feb. 26. It must concern itself with Laos and Cambodia as well as Vietnam. Why not find a way to invite them to participate in a discussion of their own fate, for a change? Reconstruction plans must include Laos and Cambodia, too. Hanoi, which has nourished insurgencies in both lands and which by the abuse of their territory drew American bombs and invasions to them both, has a special responsibility to its Indochinese neighbors. Washington, which intervened extensively in their affairs in the name of assorted missions conceived in Washington, has its own responsibility. It is unforgivable any longer to regard Laos and Cambodia as peopleless powers in somebody else's power politics. THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Soviet Economic Report

The Soviet economic report for last year shows an even more lackluster performance than had originally been suggested. It was hardly a secret that Soviet agriculture suffered a debacle and that the goal for growth of national income had been missed by a wide margin. What the new report added to this gloomy record was that industry as well as agriculture suffered malaise last year. Not only did industrial output fail to reach its growth target, but there was a shortfall in the expected increase of labor productivity. Production of some key consumer goods lagged, and much that was turned out was of poor quality and not varied enough to satisfy consumer taste. Mr. Brezhnev's dream of saturating the market with consumer goods appears far from realization.

A balanced view, however, must recognize that the Soviet Union's steady advance in heavy industry did continue, with new production records set in such key commodities

as steel, oil, natural gas, electric power and automobiles. The Soviet armed forces and Moscow's ambitious space program have a solid industrial base for continued expansion.

Some reports from the Soviet Union speak of at least localized food shortages, perhaps the result of both the poor harvest and delays in delivery of the American grain bought last summer. More disturbing to Mr. Brezhnev must be indications of poor snow cover in many areas and the consequent threat of widespread damage to the winter grain crop.

Will Moscow have to look to the United States again for massive grain purchases? The mere fact that this question remains acute is evidence of how inappropriate Soviet priorities have been for many years, and continue to be even after the policy changes of the Khrushchev and Brezhnev eras.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 20, 1898

HAVANA—Up to 2 a.m. yesterday morning, 142 bodies had been picked up from the battleship Maine. Each body was placed in a coffin and taken to the cemetery as soon as found. Now that the bodies have begun to rise to the surface in considerable numbers, Havana Bay presents a gruesome and horrifying spectacle. From time to time, as the wreck yields up its dead, the water for a considerable distance around is thickly dotted with corpses.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 20, 1923

NEW YORK—The Egyptian motif is to be in everything during the coming months. Costume designers, jewelers and even hairdressers are crowding the Egyptian sections of the museums to get points from the ancients on their own art. This is all because of the recent discovery of the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen in Luxor, Upper Egypt, of which everyone is talking, not alone in the clubs and society, but in the streetcars and the cafeterias.



## Sweeping Changes in the House

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—As Congress returns to work this week from the Lincoln birthday recess, the members of the House of Representatives can look back on the first six weeks of the session with solid satisfaction. They have passed little legislation, but the changes they have made in their own structure and way of doing business perhaps merit that over-used adjective, "historic."

In praising the House, I do not mean to denigrate the Senate, for important changes have been taking place there, too. The Republicans have reformed their system of choosing ranking committee members. The Democrats have caught up with the GOP in reforming the seniority system and have begun to activate organs of party leadership which had grown rusty from idleness. But the House has been so long the object of derision, when it was not being totally ignored by a Washington press corps fascinated by the Senate's personalities, that the sweep of change occurring there has yet to be recognized.

### Electronic Device

The change is symbolized by the new electronic voting system, which flashes a running tally and records each member's vote on an overhead scoreboard and a computer printout. It replaces the slow, droning roll-calls, takes a fraction of the time, and brings the House visibly out of the quip-pan era.

Since convening in January, the House has seen other changes:

- The Democratic caucus, following an example set by House Republicans two years earlier, adopted a rule requiring an automatic secret-ballot vote on every chairmanship. No longer is seniority an automatic guarantee of elevation to committee leadership. The committee chairmen and ranking minority members have been made responsible to—and the responsibility of—their party caucuses.

- The Democratic caucus also adopted new rules for committees and subcommittee assignments, designed to spread the desirable jobs more equitably among senior and junior members and to prevent "stacking" of key subcommittees with members of the full committee chairman.

- The caucus strengthened the hand of its elected leaders by giving them, for the first time, a direct voice in Democratic members' committee assignments. The change produced an immediate payoff when the House Rules Committee, often in the past a stumbling-block for legislation, was reconstituted as a panel whose majority now is responsive to the Democratic caucus and leadership.

- Three of the most important House committees—Appropriations, Interior and Judiciary—voted, with loopholes of varying size, to hold all their meetings in public, a major step toward ending the habit of secrecy in Congress.

- A bipartisan joint committee of House and Senate, led by Rep. Al Ullman, D. Ore., came up with the general design of a congressional budget-making process, a plan which, if implemented, could help the legislative branch reclaim "the power of the purse" without bankrupting the country in the bargain.

- And, finally, the House charted another bipartisan committee of its own, backed by the prestige of Speaker Carl Albert and House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, equipped with a

generous \$1.5 million staff budget, and chaired by Rep. Richard Bolling, D. Mo.—one of the ablest students and critics of the legislative process—to make a serious study of the jurisdictions and operations of the House committees.

Those who know the extent to which committee structure determines the capacity of Congress to make intelligent and responsible policy decisions recognize that the Bolling committee's potential impact could be greater than any of the previous reforms. What the infant study turns out to be cannot be predicted, but the fact it was not strangled at birth by the jealous committee hierarchies is itself a major miracle—and a measure of the House's willingness to endure the difficulties of the most substantive kind of reform.

All this is not to suggest that the millennium has arrived on Capitol Hill. There is more that needs to be done, including the reform items remaining on the agenda of this week's scheduled Democratic caucus: a general anti-secrecy rule; a guarantee that substantive amendments with significant backing can be

offered to any bill reaching the floor; and creation of a new steering and policy committee headed by the Speaker.

### Feudal Baronies

There are still feudal baronies in some House committees and subcommittees; still, some anachronistic work habits and rules; still, some fragmented responsibilities that impede sensible analysis of national issues; still, some missing guarantees of the minority's rights to adequate staff and procedural protections. But the House has come an enormous distance in the five or six years since a handful of young Republicans and Democratic Study Group liberals began agitating, much to their elders' distress, for reforms. The changes that have taken place since then, and the further changes now in view, taken together with the turnover and qualitative improvement in the membership, are restoring the House to its proper place in the constitutional structure—as the people's branch of government.

It is the most breathtaking development in Washington.

## Official Secrets in Britain and the U.S.

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Alan Grimwood, a postal clerk in Chingford, Essex, wrote to the local paper the other day to explain that slow service in the town post office was caused by a shortage of help. When his letter was published, he was accused of violating the Official Secrets Act.

The Sunday Times of London got hold of a report by consultants to the British Railways Board raising the idea of a drastic cut in rail services. When the paper ran a story, detectives from Scotland Yard visited the editor and said that he might have committed a crime.

To Americans brought up in the tradition of free speech, those incidents must seem absurd—worthy of a banana republic, as a British legal journal said. Obviously, we would say, nothing like that could happen in the United States. But it could.

### U.S. Is Trying

At this very moment the U.S. government is trying to create its own replica of Britain's much-hated secrets act, making it a crime to publish the most trivial fact of official life without permission. That is the purpose, and would be the result if it succeeds, of the prosecution of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo.

The charges in the Ellsberg-Russo trial, of course, relate not to something trivial, like a village post office, but to the Pentagon Papers. People may therefore assume that there must be a law directly covering the alleged conveying of that official history of the Vietnam war to the press.

But there is no such law. Congress has never been willing to pass a statute plainly and squarely forbidding leaks to the press by government officials. The Justice Department instead is trying to bring the facts of this case under three other statutes.

The first is the Espionage Act. As its name indicates, this law is directed generally at espionage, not leaking. The particular sec-

tion invoked against Ellsberg and Russo has been used in the past against persons alleged to have passed information to a foreign agent. There is, of course, no such charge against these defendants. The Justice Department is trying to persuade the courts that mere disclosure of defense information is enough to constitute a crime under the Espionage Act.

### General Statute

Second, Ellsberg and Russo are charged with violating the general federal statute against conspiracy. This section of the criminal code was recently described by the chief judge of the Federal District Court for Northern Illinois, William J. Campbell, as the "darling of the lay or publicity-seeking prosecutor"; he urged its repeal.

Specifically, Ellsberg and Russo are accused of conspiring to "defraud the United States" by "impairing, obstructing and defeating its lawful governmental function of controlling classified information." In other words, instead of a specific statute, we have a vague creature called a "lawful governmental function" against which it is a crime—a bootstrap crime—to conspire. Third, the Pentagon Papers defendants are charged under the general statute against stealing federal property. The "property" supposedly involved is not the volumes of war history themselves but the information they include.

If the courts accept this ingenious legal theory, it will then potentially be a crime to acquire any information from the government, however trivial, without the specific approval of some official. The United States will then indeed have an Official Secrets Act on exactly the model of the British law regarded as so sweeping and silly that an official committee has recommended its reform.

It is no accident that the federal statute books lack any clear, direct law against publishing official information. Congress has had ample opportunity to pass

## Bernard Levin

### From London:

Mr. Heath knows that this is his last chance; if he collapses again, if he abandons his battle to control inflation by controlling wage-price increases, he will be swept away...

LONDON—Something is about to happen, or not, as the case might be. The government's legislation for the control of prices and incomes is running into fierce opposition. Not in Parliament, through which it is making its way without serious difficulty, pausing only to find itself being amended from time to time, but outside. A major strike has been launched by the gas workers (a vast proportion of the nation's homes and indeed factories are still heated and even lighted by gas, the new-fangled invention called electricity not having caught on properly yet) and has already caused the temporary closure of a good many places of work, and a serious fall in the gas supply to a good many domestic users. The strike has been called because the gas workers were in the process of negotiating a pay raise when the government rang down the curtain by imposing a "ceiling" on all pay raises; the maximum permitted was considerably lower than what the union was demanding, and the employers (the industry is nationalized, but run by an autonomous board) can and do plead that they are simply not allowed to pay any more.

Hard on the heels of the gasmen come the railwaymen; the train drivers have announced that they are starting a semistrike involving a ban on overtime working and similar restrictions, and a one-day full strike as the cherry on the cake; and hard on the heels of the railmen are the hospital workers—not the nursing or medical staff, but the administrative and unskilled workers, who are nevertheless just as necessary as the medicals if a hospital is to keep going. (It has already been announced that many hospitals will have to close if the strike gathers momentum, the patients presumably being transferred to hospitals less hard hit.)

So indeed it would; though whether the result would be industrial peace or total anarchy is another matter. But the point is that this time the warning about the choice has come not from the government or even the editorial writers, but from a senior union leader (the mineworkers are one of the toughest and best-organized in the land), and—still more significant—a union leader whose union was responsible, last year, for defeating and humiliating the government precisely because its members showed themselves resolute, militant and willing to play it tough.

### To a Standstill

Now at almost exactly this time last year there were two big strikes, one by the miners and one by the railwaymen. The government (mines and railways are nationally owned, like gas) insisted that it would not give in, urging the employing boards to stand firm; in the end, however, the country ground to a standstill, they lost, and—down, and both groups of strikers won resounding victories. Somewhere in that double de-

### Paradox

There is an interesting paradox at the heart of the situation, from which a clue as to its likely outcome may be derived. Some of the militant union leaders have openly declared that their aim is not so much improvement of their members' conditions or pay as the destruction of the Conservative government and its industrial legislation; they are out to bring down Mr. Heath. But Mr. Heath cannot be brought down by standing firm; he can only fall if he runs away from the battle. So the tougher the unions are, the tougher he will be—because he must be. And the chances are that, the tougher he is, the more support he will gain in the country as a whole. "Depend upon it, sir," said Dr. Johnson, "when a man knows he is to be hanged in a fortnight, he concentrates his mind wonderfully." Mr. Heath's mind must by now be very wonderfully concentrated indeed.

## Letters

### Vote for Kissinger

I would like to cast my vote in favor of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

If any American is being seriously considered for this distinction of world-wide honor, Henry Kissinger rightfully deserves it. He alone "sweated out" the negotiations, by his brilliance and dogged tenacity.

GAY TOMLINSON

Tangle.



## WINE

## What's Going Well in Provence

By Jon Winroth

VIDAUBAN, France, Feb. 19 (UPI)—The rose wines of Provence are among the most popular in France, which says a lot about the current state of the French palate. Promoted as the "Vacation Wines of the Sun," they ought to be light, fresh and fruity to be enjoyable in the hot Provencal summer. Most of them are quite the opposite—fired and tasteless—although there is no good reason for it.

Provence has good soil, an ideal Mediterranean climate and the longest winemaking tradition in France. It goes back at least as far as the Greek colony of Massilia (Marseille), founded half a millennium before Caesar even thought of conquering Gaul. I myself am not much of a rose fan and I had given up on Provence roses as the worst of a bad lot until I tasted Bernard Landon's wine. I took a liking to the man before I met him. A wine invariably reflects the character of the man who makes it and his Provence rose was direct and as youthful in spirit as in fact.

Although he comes from generations of local winemakers, Mr. Landon is no typical Provencal, or even French, winemaker. He speaks excellent American English and is fascinated by the fireworks of the West. Quick on the draw with a Colt 45 (almost shot his leg off once, getting into practice), he prefers a lever-action Winchester for dropping the wild boar that still roam Provence. He also has a beautiful American wife.

To get back to Mr. Landon's wine—red and white, as well as

rose—they show what Provence is capable of. Nor is he any narrow-minded, self-promoting producer. He introduced me to a number of other outstanding Provencal wines such as Château Minny, Château Sainte Roseline, Domaine de Bertaud and Domaine Ott, and constantly he mentioned the fact that they did not have a larger following.

The problem in Provence is basically one of quantity vs. quality. Côte-de-Provence is a Vin Péninsula de Qualité Supérieure (VDQS), the second-best official category of French wines. All that prevents these from entering the highest category of fine wines with an Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée (AOC) is that the mass of winemakers seem perfectly content not to.

Such a promotion would entail lowering the yield per acre from the current 536 gallons to about 400 gallons. It would involve largely restricting the use of the Carignan and Ugni Blanc grape varieties from something like 80 percent of the vineyard to perhaps 20 percent.

Both of these varieties are highly productive, but aside from a certain harsh body for red Carignan and a rather flabby softness for white Ugni Blanc, they add little. Together they are largely responsible for the heavy, orange-colored "rosés" for which Provence is today notorious.

Not that there is any lack of authorized noble varieties to draw upon. They give a lower yield but Cinsault, Grenache, Mourvèdre and Syrah produce the fine wines of Châteauneuf-du-Pape and Hermitage. The Cabernets

Bernard Landon samples a glass of his red Côte-de-Provence.

Jon Winroth.

are the best red varieties of Bordeaux and Semillon is a fine white Bordeaux grape. Rolle is another excellent variety from the AOC Bellet above Nice.

Provence does not pretend to compete with these famous wines, but when properly made its wines can be the equal of most Côte-de-Rhône, Beaujolais and even generic Bordeaux. And this is why a grower such as Mr. Landon can succeed with difficult restaurateurs such as Georges Garin and the Troisgros brothers. He will not sit still and is always probing into the reasons one wine tastes better than another.

He figures that Provence is redolent with the heady aromas of pine, lavender and thyme, and that this richness of aroma applies to grapes as much as anything else. The idea is to extract these aromas and yet keep the

wines light and easy to drink even in the oppressive heat of noon.

Mr. Landon makes what he calls "friend red" wines, wines with both freshness and character. They are not "new" wines nor are they wines to keep more than a couple of years. The trick is to get the aromas and color out of the skins without picking up an excess of tannin from them and the stems and pips.

This is done by stemming (destemming) the bunches and only partially crushing the grapes. If they are completely crushed, too much tannin enters the wine and too much aroma can escape during the fermentation.

Mr. Landon uses a method known as macération carbonique, in which everything proceeds in a neutral carbon-dioxide atmosphere, taken from a first vat of fermenting wine (grape sugar yields alcohol and carbon dioxide), which prevents oxidation of the aromas.

A slow, controlled fermentation of stemmed grapes also keeps down tannin but does not hinder the release of color. The result is a richly colored, fruity wine to be served cool and which slips down as easily as an unadorned Beaujolais and leaves the head equally clear.

The same is done to achieve a clean, tasty rosé except that the skins are only briefly in contact with the juice, no more than 36 hours.

To get a fresh, crisp white from the normally over-aromatic white grapes the Provence sun develops, Mr. Landon simply picks his 55-million grapes before they have reached complete ripeness. This retains the proper balance of acidity that is familiar in more northern vineyards.

Bernard Landon is something of a Young Turk to those of his Provencal colleagues who are too set in their ways to follow his example. In the meantime, his wines and others like them are the Provence wines that are being exported to the United States, where drinkers are already enjoying what should be AOC wines. Until the mass of his colleagues wakes up, the French will have to content themselves with VDQS quality.

stylistically laudable, her colleagues were less acceptable. A French tenor, Gilbert Fy, had to be imported for the title role (and he sounded as if he were indeed from a distant land, musically). Silvano Carroli, however, his way through Telemund's music, a kind of Alfio, and Carlo Cava was an adequate king. Only the Ortrud, Bianca Bernini—though she was miscast—aroused considerable interest, thanks to her operatic voice (she needs to work on enunciation).

The Italian conductor Bruno Bartoletti, often and rightly admired in the mid-Verdi repertoire, made his Wagner debut with this "Lohengrin." The Turin orchestra is not really of international level, and there were some patchy moments, but Bartoletti showed a real sense of the work's architecture, and, except for a rushed Act III, a noble, flowing music. The chorus was poorly prepared, the staging (by Frank de Queli) was sub-routine, but still this was an always interesting "Lohengrin," a good sign pointing to the new Regio—whose opening is only a month away.

## MUSIC

## 'Lohengrin' and a New Opera House

By William Weaver

TURIN, Italy (UPI)—For more than 30 years—since a disastrous fire in 1936—the shell of Turin's historic Teatro Regio has remained at the northeast corner of the central Piazza Castello, but the Piedmont capital has been a city without its opera house. Opera has been performed regularly (in recent years, in the modern, ill-situated Teatro Nuovo) and a kind of Regio ghost has lurked over Turin, demanding resurrection.

If you walk under Piazza Stello's arcades, these days, you can glimpse a fever of activity beyond the boardings: The rebuilding of the opera house, after decades of delay, discussion, and discussion, is a reality. It will reopen on April 10, with a new production of Verdi's "Vespri Siciliani," already attracting international interest because of the presence of Maria Callas as co-director. With Giuseppe di Stefano, Vittorio Gili, 52, will conduct.

Meanwhile, the final season in the Teatro Nuovo is moving to its conclusion. This week packed houses are applauding an Italian-language "Lohengrin," of particular interest since it stars the much-publicized young soprano Katia Ricciarelli. Winner of the Italian television's Verdi Voices contest last year, Miss Ricciarelli was immediately given a kind of superstar, beauty queen launching, with articles far and wide, an RCA recital record, and various public appearances. Her interpretation of Verdi's "Giovanna d'Arco" in Venice (UPI, April 18, 1972) proved a disappointment. It was heartening, therefore, to see—and hear—her as a strong, convincing, musically appropriate Elsa. Apart from a few callow moments (all in the last act), she showed a secure grasp of the music and a command of the stage that had been lacking in Venice.

Until the last war, Wagner-Italian was the accepted thing in Italy, and there was a whole school of local Wagnerian singers. That tradition now is dead, and though Miss Ricciarelli was

## A Children's Home in a Rothschild Château

By Naomi Barry

ST. MAXIMIN, France (UPI)—Forty-five kilometers north of Paris in a great park bordering a forest near the cathedral town of Sens is the imposing Château de Laverne, once the property of Baron Robert de Rothschild. The family gave it to the French government in 1980 on the proviso that it would be used for the moral and intellectual development of children whose needy parents had been the victims of racial persecution.

As a result, 120 young people from broken homes or displaced families are now happily inhabiting the chateau where Diane, Alain and Elie de Rothschild grew up.

The north wing became a state-of-the-art mechanics school. The south wing now serves as a residence for boys and girls from eight to 18. Most belong to Jewish families which emigrated from Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco because of a hostile atmosphere. The children, for the most part, were referred to Laverne by social welfare agencies in France who observed that the parents could offer neither the proper education nor the proper surroundings. There are also a few non-Jewish youngsters from Martinique who have been well integrated into the group.

The cost of operating Laverne is one-third paid by the French government, one-third by Jewish welfare agencies and one-third by private donations. There is a permanent exhibition and sale of paintings and lithographs given by interested artists. President of the Committee of Laverne is Mrs. Joseph Benveniste, who was Diane de Rothschild.

Little institutionalism There is little about the residence to suggest institutionalism or the underprivileged, even though certain bedrooms have been transformed into dormitories with eight or 10 boys to a room, but for the girls, there are never more than four to a room. To Mrs. Benveniste, the surroundings remain familiar. There are still the gleaming parquet floors and the majestic staircases with the wrought iron balustrades. The dining room has fresh flowers on every table.

The splendid environment has had a felicitous effect. The



The Château de Laverne, which has been turned into a home for children.

children are neat, well-dressed and mannerly. They attend schools in the neighborhood. Those of an academic bent go mainly to the lycée in Orléans. Those with mechanical aptitudes attend the O.R.T. school at Villiers-le-Bel and the building trades school in Sens. For those not yet adjusted to any school, there are remedial classes held at the chateau. Thanks to the private tutoring, there is no single case that has not resulted in eventual scholastic success.

Each child is given a wardrobe on arrival. Individual tastes are respected. "You'd rather have a turtleneck than a shirt? Why not?" The girls finally won permission to wear slacks, although dirty jeans are not acceptable. Everybody has the right to invite a classmate home for a meal at the chateau. Mrs. Benveniste has arranged for music teachers to give lessons in piano, violin, flute and guitar. There are excursions to Paris for the theater, concerts, museums.

"No reason for anyone to be deprived of culture even if he is going to be a plumber or a mason," says housemother Shatla Simon. Like a mother who wants all her children to have everything, it bothers her that "the family" does not have the opportunity to learn to ski.

However, football, volleyball, karate, judo and dancing are available. And there is camping

during the vacations. Mrs. Simon is a firm believer in the rigors of scouting.

Laverne is an outgrowth of World War II. The Nazis had occupied France and the lives of Jewish children were in peril. Baron Robert de Rothschild contacted a friend, the prefect of the Tarn-et-Garonne. The prefect requisitioned a number of large houses in the southwestern town of Moissac.

Some 4,000 Jewish children were spirited away to Moissac. Heading the community was Romanian-born Mrs. Simon, then a young teacher active in the scouting movement. Miraculously, not a single child was lost. For their parents, however, it was a different story.

Alain and Elie de Rothschild gave their childhood home of Laverne to house some of the orphans who had been at Moissac. (The Baron Robert had died in 1945). Mrs. Simon remained the spiritual mother of the early group, and many are still in close contact with her.

Mrs. Simon has two grown sons of her own, now doctors. But the children of Moissac and Laverne are all her children. When one of the Laverne girls, a medical student at the University of Paris, was planning to marry, Mrs. Simon arranged the wedding in the gardens of the chateau.

"Even a Rothschild could not have had a more brilliant recep-

tion," she reminisced happily.

For one month a year, Laverne is available to rich children. In August, while its regular residents are out camping, the chateau becomes a vacation camp for girls and boys from abroad, offering classes in French, sports, and cultural excursions. The income from this activity goes to the home.

The rest of the year, the chateau is really a home. Everybody is responsible for the well-being of the household pets and the orderliness of the surroundings. The girls who were on kitchen duty the other day were busy preparing a birthday cake.

"Our birthday cakes are splendid," said Mrs. Simon.

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## THEATER

## Brecht's 'Turandot' Gets Its E. Berlin Premiere

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (UPI)—Bertolt Brecht's posthumous play "Turandot or the Congress of White Washers" bears the date 1954. We know that the workers' uprisings throughout East Germany on June 17, 1953, found Brecht at work on it. It has as its theme "the use and misuse of thinking," to quote the Berliner Ensemble's printed program. The world premiere, oddly enough, did not take place at the (East) Berliner Ensemble, which Brecht's actress wife Helene Weigel directed and which had a repertory devoted almost entirely to Brecht, but in Zurich. Not until almost 17 years after Brecht's death has the play found its first East

German production—by the Berliner Ensemble, as part of the festivities occasioned by Brecht's 75th birthday.

One may, if one will, read political import into those facts. On the other hand, one must regretfully recognize "Turandot" as a relatively weak play, which theater directors might justifiably reject on the basis of dramatic quality alone.

The original Turandot story survives today principally in Puccini's last opera, in which the cold-blooded Chinese princess's suitors lose their heads if they fail to solve the riddles she poses them. Brecht, naturally, dismantles the basic situation and reassembles it in dialectic, didactic form. The emperor, motivated by greedy speculation, has cornered all China's cotton pro-

duction and secreted it in his warehouses. He offers his daughter Turandot's hand to any suitor who, to put it mildly, can come up with a mendacious explanation acceptable to the emperor's retive subjects, who demand to know what has become of all that cotton.

For this purpose, there convenes the congress of white washers. Brecht called the participants Tuis, a word he had earlier coined from the initials of Tellectual-In. He did not intend to ridicule all intellectuals as Tuis, but only those who abuse their intellects by hiring them out for socially immoral purposes. The printed program says, "The drama takes place in a feudal Far Eastern despotic state but deals with the department of intellectuals during the Weimar Repub-

lic and during the time of rise of fascism." It then adds, "This does not exclude reference to the present."

Curt Bois, an old-time Brecht expert resident in West Berlin stands out as the fatuous emperor. As Turandot, Olga Ström looks toothsome but plays mostly loud, petulant, and dumb with little nuance. A number of old stalwarts from this company—Felicitas Ritsch, Wolfgang Schwall, Peter Kallisch, Ekkehard Schall (Brecht's son-in-law), E. van Lamsweerde, Dieter Knaup, U. Florschütz—all contribute outstanding, truly expert performances. Peter Kupke and Wolfgang Plohn have staged the play with considerable inventiveness, especially when it comes to covering up textual weaknesses with stage business.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Thyssen Seen in Rhein Stahl Bid

August Thyssen-Hütte is about to make a takeover bid for Rhein Stahl, West German steel industry sources report. Thyssen will reportedly offer 125 deutsche marks for each 100 DM par value Rhein Stahl share. Rhein Stahl has 470 million DM par value stock held by about 120,000 shareholders. Trade in Rhein Stahl shares has been suspended on West German stock exchanges because of the expected bid, according to the sources. In over-the-counter trade, Rhein Stahl surged to 126 DM from Friday's close at 105 DM. There is no confirmation from either Rhein Stahl or Thyssen of the report. Thyssen had been rumored to be interested in Rhein Stahl, a major steel and machinery group with consolidated annual volume of about 5.5 billion DM, but about two weeks ago, Thyssen termed the reports "pure nonsense." With annual sales of about 10 billion DM, Thyssen ranks as continental Europe's largest steel concern. If it takes over Rhein Stahl, it will become Europe's largest steel group, bigger than the state-owned British Steel Corp.

## Morgan Unit in Beirut Bank Deal

A Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. unit is to purchase a 40 percent share in Bank Al-Mashreq from Intra Investment Co., of Lebanon. The remaining 60 percent is held by Intra Investment, Commercial Credit Corp., of the United States (a semi-official agency), the governments of Kuwait, Lebanon, and Qatar, and other Arab shareholders. Assets and deposits of Al-Mashreq for 1972 have been put at around \$20 million and \$20 million, respectively, taking into consideration the 10 percent devaluation of the dollar. The purchase of 240,000 shares by Morgan Guaranty's J.P. Morgan Overseas Capital Corp. will be completed by the

end of February. A new board of directors of 11 members has been elected to succeed the former nine-member board. Morgan Overseas is represented by five members. Bank Al-Mashreq, a commercial bank with headquarters in Beirut, was formed in 1970 to succeed Intra Bank, which crashed in 1968.

## Devaluation Reduces Gulf Profits

Gulf Oil Corp. is reducing its previously reported 1972 earnings figures by \$26 million to reflect the estimated effect of the 10 percent devaluation of the dollar. Revised operating earnings are \$447 million, or \$2.15 a share, compared with the previously announced figure of \$473 million, or \$2.37 a share. Net income is reduced to \$197 million, or 96 cents a share. In 1971, Gulf Oil earned \$561 million, or \$2.70 a share. Gulf Oil notes that a similar change was included in 1971 earnings to reflect the dollar devaluation of that year. The company says the charges result principally from revaluation of foreign long-term debt to the new exchange rates.

## Matsushita Expects Higher Profits

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says consolidated net profit for the year ended Nov. 30, 1972, should be nearly 15 percent above the 643 yen per American Depository Share earned in 1971. At the official exchange rate prevailing last November of 308 yen to the dollar this puts profits for the year at about \$2.40 per ADS, up from \$2.08 per ADS the previous year. A company spokesman says Matsushita will be forced to concentrate more on the domestic market as a result of recent currency changes. Exports last year represented about 18.6 percent of total sales, and overseas sales are expected to be significantly affected by the upward movement of the yen.

## In Dispute Over Financing

## U.S.-Algerian Gas Deal Seen Endangered

By Henry Giner  
ALGERIA, Feb. 19 (NYT).—The biggest commercial deal Algeria has yet made with the United States is in danger of collapse as a result of a dispute over financing.

At stake, according to informed private business sources, is a contract for the sale of 360 million cubic feet of natural gas a year for 25 years to El Paso Natural Gas of Texas.

The dispute, between the Algerian government and the United States, and the Export-Import Bank, is the latest and most dangerous of a series of delays and obstacles that the contract has undergone since it was signed in 1969.

Beyond this agreement, other agreements that could triple the original amount of gas exports to the United States are affected.

By an element of distrust in the trustworthiness of the Algerian side is said to be clinging to its position, Mr. Kearns insists that he was enforcing sound banking practices. Mr. Abdesselam insists that the guarantee of Algeria ought to be sufficient.

Because of the difficulties that have held up the project, involving more than \$1 billion of gas, the Algerians are now reported to have grown impatient to the point of being ready, if necessary, to cancel the deal.

Mr. Abdesselam was said to have told U.S. officials that other customers, notably in

energy-hungry Europe, could easily compensate for the El Paso loss and at better prices.

One informed business source said that negotiations have virtually halted at the technical level and that the next move would have to be made at a level involving the White House and the Algerian presidency. Another source said that there was a 50-50 chance of failure to heal the breach.

Other large gas deals with the United States have been in the works. A second contract with El Paso signed in 1970 may reach the same amount as the first one—360 million cubic feet.

## Oil Prices Expected to Rise Due to Devaluation of Dollar

BEIRUT, Feb. 19 (AP).—The devaluation of the dollar will oblige Western companies to pay an estimated 6.2 percent more for their Middle East oil, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said today.

The complicated formula for setting oil prices was worked out by the oil companies and the Persian Gulf producers in January, 1972, soon after the previous drop in the value of the dollar.

Taking Arabian light crude as an example, said MEES, the posted price would rise by 15.5 cents from the present \$2.746 a barrel.

This, it calculated, would entail an increase in government take of 8.4 cents a barrel, a rise of 6.2 percent above the present level of \$1.51 a barrel.

The oil industry publication noted that the precise results of the adjustment will not be known until March 1. "But what is certain is that the increase in crude oil posted prices thereby produced will be substantially less than the 10 percent dollar devaluation or

11.1 percent appreciation in the gold price," MEES said.

The weekly publication noted that dissatisfaction with the Geneva formula has already been expressed in a number of Middle East countries.

It reported the subject probably would be raised at the extraordinary conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries scheduled for Vienna March 16. The meeting has been convened to discuss the world energy crisis.

Venezuela Rise Seen  
CARACAS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—The government will raise oil prices this week, possibly by as much as 10 percent, to compensate for the recent dollar devaluation, industry sources said today.

The government announced last night a revaluation of the bolivar, the national currency, by slightly more than 2 percent, bringing the rate of exchange to 4.30 to the dollar.

The 8 percent difference in the Venezuelan revaluation and the recent dollar devaluation is expected to be covered by an increase in oil prices, the sources said. The average price of oil is currently \$3.17 a barrel.

Oil comprises more than 90 percent of Venezuela's exports, and one half of the country's three million barrels a day export total goes to the United States.

## U.S. Business Spending Set To Hit Record Capital Outlays Seen Reaching \$100 Billion

By Michael Jensen

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (NYT).—American business is on the threshold of the first \$100-billion capital spending spree in history. Corporations are expected to lay out more than twice as much money for new plant and equipment this year as they did a decade ago.

Across the nation, factory construction and modernization is booming, and installation of new machinery is being rushed to meet a flood of orders for the goods that these machines will produce.

Businessmen are spending so much money this year to modernize their facilities and to build new plants and office buildings, that the industrial boom that started in 1972 is getting a slab shot in the arm.

Businessmen are scheduling a 13 percent gain in expenditures for new plant and equipment in 1973, says the Commerce Department. And the publications department of McGraw-Hill estimates 14.5 percent.

## Economic Facetter

Business investment will be the pacesetter for economic activity this year, adds Douglas Greenwood, chief economist for McGraw-Hill's economics department.

No one can tell for sure how long the boom will last, but Albert T. Sommers, chief economist too, the Conference Board thinks it will continue at a high level through 1973, then ease off to a slower growth rate in 1974, perhaps about 10 percent.

He also thinks increasing amounts of the money will be spent for additional plants rather than modernization of existing facilities, a tipoff that many industries are operating close to capacity.

"We had a very rapid growth of the business system last year," he said, "and it soaked up all the idle capacity that is usable."

But are there not still large amounts of unused capacity? Mr. Sommers and other economists point out that much of it is too old to be useful, or is outmoded. Other plant capacity has been rendered useless because imports have taken over domestic markets, they say.

Many businessmen and economists feel the capital spending surge will have plenty of money to fuel itself because corporate cash flows are healthy, so that much of the expansion can be financed internally. Thus, the tightening credit situation is not likely to have a serious dampening effect on long-term borrowing, they say.

## U.S. Trade Aide in Paris Talks

PARIS, Feb. 19 (UPI).—Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's special trade emissary, opened a round of talks today with French business and government

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP).—The rate of dollar exchange for the pound sterling today was 2.93 to the dollar.

Feb. 19, 1973

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Denk. 12 (B)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (C)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (D)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (E)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (F)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (G)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (H)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (I)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (J)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (K)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (L)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (M)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (N)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (O)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (P)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (Q)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (R)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (S)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (T)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (U)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (V)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (W)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (X)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (Y)	40.81-86	40.30-90
Denk. 12 (Z)	40.81-86	40.30-90

At Paris, N. Commercial

## Monetary System Held Crisis Prone

By Leonard S. Silk

CLAREMONT, Calif., Feb. 19 (NYT).—Hard on the heels of the latest international monetary crisis, some of the world's leading economists met here last week to try to figure out how to reform the world monetary system to make it less crisis-prone and more durable.

There was broad consensus at this fourth biennial Claremont International Monetary Conference, held at the Claremont graduate school, that the latest upheaval, involving the massive sale of dollars for deutsche marks, yen and other foreign currencies, was unlikely to be the last in the series of monetary earthquakes that has shaken the money markets of the world during the last five years.

Some economists are coming to regard these periodic crises as virtually a normal state of affairs.

## Does Order Matter?

"Does order matter?" asked Lord Robbins, moderator of the conference, who is chairman of the court of governors of the London School of Economics and retired chairman of the Financial Times. "Does monetary crisis mean as much to the world as to those of us concerned with these affairs?"

Lord Robbins was not being facetious. Some economists are flirting with the idea that it might be just as well to let the official monetary order of fixed exchange rates and rules, allegedly administered by the international monetary fund, go by the boards, with currencies free to move up or down as the tides of supply and demand carry them.

But Lord Robbins himself held that there are "strong, empirical grounds for thinking it important to keep order"—lest nations drift into highly aggressive trade policies and impose curbs on the freedom of business to move and compete internationally.

## Crises Not Outright

However, Prof. Gottfried Haberler of Harvard University, who has served as a consultant to the Nixon administration, did not find living in a world of continuing crisis as ominous as most economists here.

"The fact that world trade has grown by leaps and bounds without interruption throughout the postwar period," he said, "suggests that the present international monetary system is not as bad as the continuous debates about necessary reforms seem to indicate."

But he insisted that they had not interrupted or visibly slowed the growth of world trade, "contrary to repeated predictions by experts on the right and left."

Prof. Robert Triffin of Yale, founder of the European Payments Union after World War II, found the world monetary system, if not reformed, still likely to lead to a political and economic disaster. He held that pro-

## Experts Expect Further Upsets

posals for reform thus far advanced by the Nixon administration did not go nearly far enough. "The measures announced so far," he said, "do little or nothing to restore a viable world monetary order."

Noting that the dollar remains unconvertible and that the world reserve pool remains flooded with the \$60 billion to \$70 billion accumulated by foreign monetary

## Volcker Said To Accept An EEC Float

By Leonard S. Silk

FRANKFURT, Feb. 19 (AP).—The United States will welcome a float of European currencies if this indicates a readiness to accept a more flexible monetary system, Treasury Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker said in a statement quoted today by the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Wider parity spreads or even greater exchange-rate flexibility are the only effective weapons against disturbing short-term capital flows, Mr. Volcker said in the interview.

The system of fixed exchange rates has outlived itself and offers only "a limited answer" to the problem of countering instability created by strong liquidity expansion, he added.

Allgemeine Zeitung quoted Mr. Volcker as saying that a more flexible currency system would only be to the advantage of the EEC in the long run.

He predicted that once the EEC has achieved a monetary union, trade within the Common Market might flourish but the importance of external trade would diminish in relation to the gross national product.

Concerning proposed U.S. trade legislation, Mr. Volcker said the United States needs the instruments that could be applied if and when imports disturb its domestic market.

## Nixon Nominates Lawyer to Head SEC

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The youngest man ever nominated to be chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, G. (for George) Bradford Cook, is a soft-spoken but decisive lawyer who at the age of 35 has a rare background of professional and practical experience.

Strong chairmen have not been a rarity in the SEC's 40-year history. But their strength has come from experience in the securities market or in securities law, plus administrative personality. "Brad" Cook has all three.

Before coming to Washington in September, 1971, as SEC general counsel, he was "upstairs lawyer" and partner in the prestigious Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn, specializing in corporate and securities law.

The "upstairs" man is a special breed of practitioner who prefers not to do trial work. He is happiest when preoccupied with mergers, contracts and debentures and advising clients how to make money while staying within the federal securities and anti-trust laws.

authorities as a result of past U.S. deficits, Prof. Triffin said that world monetary reserves have risen more in the last three years than in all previous years and centuries.

He said that the administration has put its main stress thus far on exchange-rate readjustments and trade negotiations designed to give the United States easier access to foreign markets.

But he maintained that two other issues should be negotiated "with far greater urgency than they are now."

The first of these, said Prof. Triffin, is a redefinition of the role of the dollar and of gold in the international monetary system—and the consolidation of the vast dollar "overhang" which now amounts to approximately \$70 billion.

The second issue, he suggested, should be an effort to negotiate jointly acceptable "guidelines" regarding the enormous movements of speculative capital that now "plague and defeat all efforts at international monetary stability."

Prof. Triffin said that the U.S. Treasury has thus far shown only "reluctant interest in the first, and none at all in the second."

Many members of this conference expressed similar concern over the progression from \$1-billion days, "in the foreign exchange market to \$3-billion days," with the danger of even larger dumping of dollars in future crises that might finally swamp the world monetary system.

The most innovative idea for protecting the United States and the world monetary system, should there be massive efforts to convert private dollar holdings into other currencies under a world system of convertibility, was presented by Prof. Richard Cooper, an economist who is also

professor of Yale University. He called for the creation of a new facility—a new form of world reserve bank—within the International Monetary Fund. This new banking facility should be allowed to lend without limit special drawing rights to a country, such as the United States, suddenly confronted with a large-scale need for monetary reserves.

The loan would be repaid later, when the crisis had subsided.

A meeting between the national bank and cabinet today agreed upon the necessity to return to a fixed exchange rate, but there was still no indication of when the full return would be made.

## Dollar Climbs To Ceiling in W. Germany

Penalty Interest Rate Threats Spur Outflow

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Feb. 19.—The dollar climbed above its new ceiling price on the foreign exchange market today and closed at its highest level since it was devalued last week.

The closing price was 2.866 deutsche marks, fractionally over the ceiling of 2.866 DM.

Dealers said the Bundesbank sold "small amounts of dollars" possibly around \$10 million or so as the price reached the ceiling in very quiet trading.

The bank enters the market as a seller to depress the price when the dollar reaches this upper intervention point.

When the bank left the market as usual at 4:00 p.m., the dollar climbed above the ceiling during the last hour of trade.

Warnings from the leading German banks that they must soon charge penalty interest on credit balances of foreign accounts are apparently beginning to result in an outflow of speculative money that flooded into Germany prior to the devaluation.

In Bern, a government statement said the Swiss national bank will prevent the dollar from sinking appreciably below its present market rate pending return to a fixed parity for the franc.

A meeting between the national bank and cabinet today agreed upon the necessity to return to a fixed exchange rate, but there was still no indication of when the full return would be made.

## Markets Shut

All securities and commodities exchanges and banks in the United States were closed Monday in observance of Washington's birthday.

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